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Other Sources of Montana Labor Market Information

In Publications:

The following publications are available, at no charge, from the Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis (see address and phone numbers on title page):

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries—Includes information on work-related fatalities in Montana and the U.S.

County labor market information flyers—Provide information on largest private employers, employment by industry, employment and unemployment statistics, population, per capita income, local information resources, etc. for Montana counties with larger populations.

Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations—Presents information developed to help people anticipate which industries and occupations are likely to show job growth in the near future, and which are not.

Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends—Presents information on statewide and county labor market information. Information is also included on employment by industry, female employment by industry, average hours and earnings, tally of new business firms, and prevailing wage rates for alien certification.

Montana labor market information flyer—Statewide labor market information on largest private employers, employment by industry, employment and unemployment statistics, population, per capita income, etc.

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Includes information on work-related injuries and illnesses, including accident rates and frequencies by industry.

Profile of the Montana Worker—A publication of charts and graphs providing a comprehensive profile of Montana and its labor force.

Statistics in Brief—Pocket-sized reference which includes data on employment and unemployment by county, labor force and service delivery areas.

Wage Information publications—Include informational wage rates by occupation for Montana as a whole and for Montana's single-county Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

On the State of Montana Electronic Bulletin Board:

Montana labor market information is available on the State of Montana electronic bulletin board at 1-406-444-4851 (from outside Montana) or at 1-800-803-6393 (from inside Montana). A computer and modem are required.

On the Internet:

The Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis places a wide variety of labor market information on the Internet at **http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/**. Listings of job openings and State of Montana job vacancies can be found at the State Job Service's self-directed job search system address on the Internet at **http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/**. In addition, Montana job openings are published on America's Job Bank on the Internet World Wide Web Network.

We will do our best to provide information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Montana Annual Labor Market Planning Information

Published June 1999 by the
Montana Department of Labor & Industry

State of Montana
Marc Racicot, Governor

Department of Labor & Industry
Pat Haffey, Commissioner

For more information, contact:

Office of Research & Analysis
Job Service Division
Montana Department of Labor & Industry
P.O. Box 1728, Helena MT 59624-1728
406-444-2430 / Fax 406-444-2638
TDD 406-444-0532
http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/

MONTANA
Department of
Labor & Industry
Office of
Research & Analysis

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for Montana and the United States—providing historical, current and projected labor market data.

This publication should prove useful to businesses, educators, government agencies, researchers, job training program planners and others.

As always, comments, suggestions and questions regarding the content and format of this publication are welcomed.

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Section I

Description and Ranking of Montana

Description and Ranking of Montana

Montana is a large, sparsely-populated state with an economy that has traditionally depended on natural resource-linked industries. The open plains of Central and Eastern Montana provide land for grain farming, grazing for large herds of beef cattle, oil and gas fields, and rich coal deposits. The mountainous regions of Western Montana yield timber for wood products manufacturing and minerals for mining. Recent years, however, have seen the state relying less on its natural resources, and branching out into a more diversified economy. Many more service-producing jobs (consisting of both high and low wage jobs) are being added to Montana's economy than are goods-producing jobs. Tourism is becoming more important to the state's economy; and increased numbers of people are moving into the state, some of them retirees.

Basic industries (economic sectors that bring money in from the outside) partially determine the direction of a state or local economy. Montana's basic industries include manufacturing, federal government, agriculture, tourist-related, mining, railroads and heavy construction. Service industries have become increasingly important in Montana also, and Montana's major service industries include wholesale/retail trade, education, health services and government.

Small businesses are very important to Montana's economy. Recent covered employment data for private industry shows that about 42 percent of the state's wage and salary jobs are with firms employing fewer than 20 people—and about 76 percent are with businesses employing fewer than 100 people.

Montana's Ranking Among the 50 States

Item	Rank	Montana	United States
Total Population, 7/1/98 Census Estimate	44th	880,000	270,299,000
Land Area (Square Miles), 1990 Census	4th	145,556	3,536,278
Population per Square Mile, 7/1/98 Census Estimate	48th	6.0	76.4
Percent Change in Population, 1990-98	16th	10.2%	8.7%
Percent Population Under 18 Years of Age, 1998	25th	25.5%	25.8%
Percent Population 65 Years & Older, 1998	19th	13.3%	12.7%
Median Age, 1998 (ranked oldest to youngest)	5th	37.5	35.2
Number of Households, 1996	44th	341,000	98,751,000
Home Ownership Rate, 1998	30th	68.6%	66.3%
Public High School Graduation Rate, 1998	8th*	89.1%	82.8%
Per Capita Personal Income, 1998 (Preliminary)	47th	$20,172	$26,412
Unemployment Rate, 1998 (annual average ranked highest to lowest)	7th**	5.6%	4.5%

*The same as Nevada **The same as New York and Oregon

INCOME AND POPULATION DATA

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME:	1998(P)	1997	1996	1995
		(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)		
United States	7,139,057	6,770,650	6,408,103	6,059,091
MONTANA	17,761	17,276	16,546	15,881
Idaho	25,902	24,651	23,418	20,062
North Dakota	13,834	12,885	12,983	11,640
South Dakota	16,324	15,549	15,076	13,753
Wyoming	11,141	10,847	10,333	9,895

PER CAPITA INCOME:	1998(P)	1997	1996	1995
		(DOLLARS)		
United States	26,412	25,288	24,164	23,059
MONTANA	20,172	19,660	18,872	18,286
Idaho	21,081	20,392	19,741	18,961
North Dakota	21,675	20,103	20,197	18,149
South Dakota	22,114	21,076	20,450	18,724
Wyoming	23,167	22,596	21,524	20,685

POPULATION:	1998(P)	1997	1996	1995
		(THOUSANDS)		
United States	270,299	267,744	265,190	262,765
MONTANA	880	879	877	868
Idaho	1,229	1,209	1,186	1,164
North Dakota	638	641	643	641
South Dakota	738	738	737	735
Wyoming	481	480	480	478

DEFINITIONS:
Personal Income is the income received by persons from all sources – private and government wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income and transfer payments and is reported in current dollars.

Per Capita Personal Income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1.

(P) Preliminary

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System; and Bureau of the Census. 1998 preliminary income data released April 27, 1999.

Section II

General Economic Review and Outlook

The National Economy

1998 in Review

1998 was a strong year for the United States economy. Total production of goods and services as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), adjusted for inflation, increased by almost 4 percent (3.9 percent), the same growth as for 1997 (*see the table on page 8 for data of this and other national economic indicators*). As usual, an increase in the consumption of goods and services by households comprised most of this growth, divided fairly equally between physical goods on the one hand and services on the other. Investment by businesses in equipment (principally computers) also was important. Investment by households in residential housing contributed to more growth in 1998 than in 1997. Consumption and investment spending by state and local governments also contributed. Exports declined significantly due in part to distress in Asian economies and retarded growth in U.S. GDP.

The level of employment is generally related to the level of production. Thus, it follows that nonfarm wage and salary employment increased in 1998 by 2.6 percent, translating to an increase of about 3,100,000 jobs nationwide. The percent increase in jobs for 1998 matched the 1997 experience. For 1998, business, health, education, and other private services sectors together increased by about 1,500,000 jobs (half the total), and retail trade grew by about 460,000 jobs. State and local government combined, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate each grew over the year by between 250,000 and 310,000 jobs. Transportation and utilities, and wholesale trade each had a job growth of 160,000 to 170,000 jobs, while manufacturing grew by only 60,000 jobs. The mining and federal government sectors declined slightly by 10,000 to 20,000 jobs.

Total federal civilian employment has declined since 1990, with federal government civilian defense jobs essentially declining since 1985. Also, federal strictly military jobs have declined since 1987.

The overall growth in the number of people employed in 1998 contributed to the decrease in the number of unemployed and the decline in U.S. rate of unemployment from 4.9 percent in 1997 to 4.5 percent in 1998, indicating that the labor market, in general, remains tight. In fact, some states experienced significant labor shortages in 1998. These included Minnesota (2.5 percent unemployment), Nebraska (2.7 percent), Iowa (2.8 percent), South Dakota (2.9 percent), New Hampshire (2.9 percent) and Virginia (2.9 percent). West Virginia posted the highest unemployment rate for 1998 (6.6 percent), followed by Hawaii and New Mexico (6.2 percent each). Montana's unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in 1998.

The rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index—or the average price increase for a given collection of goods and services purchased by U.S. households—was 1.6 percent for 1998, down from 2.3 percent in 1997 and 3.0 percent in 1996.

There are many different interest rates in the U.S. economy, some short-term and some long-term. All are connected to each other in some way and all are influenced by actions of the Federal

Reserve System Board of Governors. Interest rates influence the level of production and employment in the U.S. economy through their effect on the inclination of households and business to purchase items (buildings, equipment, etc.) on time.

Long-term interest rates (as measured by the rate on 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds) decreased by a full percentage point from 6.6 percent in 1997 to 5.6 percent in 1998. Short-term rates (as measured by 3-month U.S. Treasury bills) also decreased from a yearly average 5.1 percent in 1997 to 4.8 percent in 1998.

Outlook for 1999

The U.S. economy continues to be strong with generally low inflation.

Gross Domestic Product for the U.S., after adjusting for inflation and normal seasonal factors (such as the effect of winter weather on outside work), expanded at an estimated 4.1 percent pace during the first quarter of 1999. Growth in the first quarter was led by U.S. consumer spending to a degree that the initial estimate of personal savings for this period was slightly negative. Projections for all of 1999 show continued GDP growth for the rest of the year. High and low forecasts for GDP, as established by the WEFA Group (June 1999 forecast), project a range of 3.6 to 4.1 percent on average for 1999. (The WEFA Group forecasting firm is under contract with the State of Montana to supply national forecasts to state agencies.) This projection and other projections to follow are subject to error, with the error generally increasing the further out in time one goes.

Preliminary information shows U.S. nonfarm wage and salary job growth of about 2.2 percent for the first 5 months of 1999, compared with the same period in 1998. WEFA Group high and low forecasts of average national job growth for all of 1999 establish a range of 1.7 to 2.0 percent, somewhat below the 30-year historical average for U.S. employment job growth of 2.3 percent. As with 1998, most job growth is projected to be in business and other private services, as well as in retail trade and state and local government. Other service-producing sectors are expected to show job growth during the year also. In the goods-producing sectors (those producing a physical product), construction is projected to show slower job growth, and mining and manufacturing jobs are projected to decline modestly.

The average unemployment rate for 1999, as forecast by the WEFA Group, is expected to be between 4.0 and 4.3 percent, down from 4.5 percent in 1998.

Inflation in prices of consumer goods and services as measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index for 1999 is projected to be around 2.2 percent—somewhat higher than the 1998 increase of 1.6 percent. There has been consensus among economists that the Consumer Price Index, as was constructed through 1997, overstated the yearly cost-of-living increases for U.S. households. Beginning with data for January 1998, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced a number of changes in the Consumer Price Index calculation that represent the attainment of some of the more critical objectives of the large-scale effort to revise the CPI. In addition, beginning with CPI data for the month of January 1999, BLS incorporated the use of the geometric mean formula into its monthly calculations. The changes made in 1998, along with

the change in 1999, are expected to reduce the overstatement in the CPI. Indeed, the increase in the U.S. Consumer Price Index for 1998 declined to 1.6 percent from 2.3 percent in 1997. Part of the decline may have been related to the methodology changes.

The WEFA Group projects the average 1999 3-month U.S. Treasury Bill interest rate to fall from 4.8 percent in 1998 to the vicinity of 4.4 to 4.6 percent for 1999. Long-term interest rates as represented by the 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond, are projected to basically remain stable in 1999 from the 1998 level of 5.6 percent to around 5.5 to 5.6 percent, on average, in 1999. Transactions taking place in the markets for Treasury bills and bonds, along with actions of the Federal Reserve System could negate these interest rate forecasts.

Outlook for 2000

The outlook for 2000 is less certain than for 1999 simply because 2000 is further in the future. The current WEFA Group projections for inflation-adjusted Gross Domestic Product in 2000 are for slower growth, with a range of 1.6 to 3.0 percent. The associated employment forecasts vary from 0.0 (no growth) to 1.2 percent job growth. This slowing rate of growth in jobs will put upward pressure on the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate. The forecast rate of unemployment for 2000 is 4.2 to 5.5 percent. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is forecast to be between 1.9 and 2.5 percent. The rate of interest on short-term, 3-month U.S. Treasure Bills is forecast to be between 3.8 and 5.1 percent, while long-term, 30-year U.S. Treasury Bonds are projected to be between 5.1 and 5.6 percent. (PLEASE NOTE: Interest rates are among the hardest economic variables to forecast, and forecasts of interest rates are subject to considerable error.)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1999 AND 2000

Economic Indicator	Percent Change Year to Year (Except for Unemployment and Interest Rates)									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 low	1999 high	2000 low	2000 high
Production:										
Gross Domestic Product (inflation adjusted)	2.3%	3.5%	2.3%	3.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	4.1%	1.6%	3.0%
Employment:										
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Jobs	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	1.7%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Unemployment:										
Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	4.2%	5.5%
Inflation:										
Consumer Price Index -All Urban Consumers	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%
Interest Rates:										
Long-term 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond Rate	6.6%	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	5.6%
Short-term 3-month U.S. Treasury Bill Rate	3.0%	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	3.8%	5.1%

Source: WEFA Group, June 1999 forecast

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
ALL ITEMS – NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
INDEX 1982-84 = 100

The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W). This index represents the buying habits of 32% of the noninstitutional population. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1982-84 buying habits of about 80% of the noninstitutional population, and includes wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees and unemployed.

NOTE The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE THROUGH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
% Change	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%							

1999 CPI-U PERCENT CHANGE DATA - NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
1 Month	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
12 Month	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%
Since Dec.	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%

Year	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN AVG	% CHANGE PRIOR YEAR	% CHANGE DEC TO DEC
**1999-U	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2										
-W	161.0	161.1	161.4	162.7	162.8										
1998-U	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
-W	158.4	158.5	158.7	159.1	159.5	159.7	159.8	160.0	160.2	160.6	160.7	160.7	159.7	1.3%	1.6%
1997-U	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	2.3%	1.7%
-W	156.3	156.8	157.0	157.2	157.2	157.4	157.5	157.8	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.2	157.6	2.3%	1.5%
1996-U	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158 6	156.9	3.0%	3.3%
-W	151.7	152.2	152.9	153.6	154.0	154.1	154.3	154.5	155.1	155.5	155.9	155.9	154.1	2.9%	3.3%
1995-U	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.8%	2.5%
-W	147.8	148.3	148.7	149.3	149.6	149.9	149.9	150.2	150.6	151.0	150.9	150.9	149.8	2.9%	2.5%
1994-U	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.6%	2.7%
-W	143.6	144.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	145.4	145.8	146.5	146.9	147.0	147.3	147.2	145.6	2.5%	2.7%
1993-U	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	3.0%	2.7%
-W	140.3	140.7	141.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.6	143.3	143.4	143.3	142.1	2.8%	2.5%
1992-U	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	3.0%	2.9%
-W	136.0	136.4	137.0	137.3	137.6	138.1	138.4	138.8	139.1	139.6	139.8	139.8	138.2	2.9%	2.9%
1991-U	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	4.2%	3.1%
-W	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.8	134.1	134.3	134.6	135.2	135.4	135.8	135.9	134.3	4.1%	2.8%
1990-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	5.4%	6.1%
-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2	132.2	129.0	5.2%	6.1%
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%	4.6%
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8%	4.5%
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%	4.4%
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0%	4.4%
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6%	4 4%
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6%	4.5%
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%	1.1%
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6%	0.7%
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6%	3.8%
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5%	3.6%
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%	3.9%
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5%	3 6%

1999 Release Dates:
January Release Date: February 19 - February Release Date: March 18 - March Release Date: April 13 - April Release Date: May 14
May Release Date. June 16 - June Release Date: July 15 - July Release Date: August 17 - August Release Date: September 15
September Release Date: October 19 - October Release Date: November 17 - November Release Date: December 14
December Release Date: January 14, 2000. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
This data is being provided for informational purposes only by the Office of Research & Analysis of the Montana Department of Labor & Industry.

Consumer Price Index
U.S. City Average
All Items and Major Groups

Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:

Series	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
All Items:										
Index	163.0	160.5	156.9	152.4	148.2	144.5	140.3	136.2	130.7	124.0
Percent Change	1.6	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.2	5.4	4.8
Food and Beverage:										
Index	161.1	157.7	153.7	148.9	144.9	141.6	138.7	136.8	132.1	124.9
Percent Change	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.6	5.8	5.7
Housing:										
Index	160.4	156.8	152.8	148.5	144.8	141.2	137.5	133.6	128.5	123.0
Percent Change	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.5	3.8
Apparel:										
Index	133.0	132.9	131.7	132.0	133.4	133.7	131.9	128.7	124.1	118.6
Percent Change	0.1	0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	1.4	2.5	3.7	4.6	2.8
Transportation:										
Index	141.6	144.3	143.0	139.1	134.3	130.4	126.5	123.8	120.5	114.1
Percent Change	-1.9	0.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	5.6	5.0
Medical Care:										
Index	242.1	234.6	228.2	220.5	211.0	201.4	190.1	177.0	162.8	149.3
Percent Change	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.9	7.4	8.7	9.0	7.7
Recreation:										
Index	101.1	99.6	97.4	94.5	92.7	90.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent Change	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Education and Communication:										
Index	100.3	98.4	95.3	92.2	88.8	85.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent Change	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Goods and Services:										
Index	237.7	224.8	215.4	206.9	198.5	192.9	183.3	171.6	159.0	147.7
Percent Change	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.9	5.2	6.8	7.9	7.7	7.8

Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:

Series	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
All Items:										
Index	159.7	157.6	154.1	149.8	145.6	142.1	138.2	134.3	129.0	122.6
Percent Change	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	4.1	5.2	4.8

Source for Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics
NA=Not Available

Montana: Review and Outlook

1998 crop and livestock values down from 1997

According to the Montana Agricultural Statistics Service, Montana's 1998 all wheat crop was down 7 percent in total production and 15 percent in value from the 1997 all wheat crop. The estimated winter wheat crop value was down 26 percent from the previous year due to the lowest production since 1988 and a lower season average price. Spring wheat's value of production in 1998 was down 14 percent from 1997.

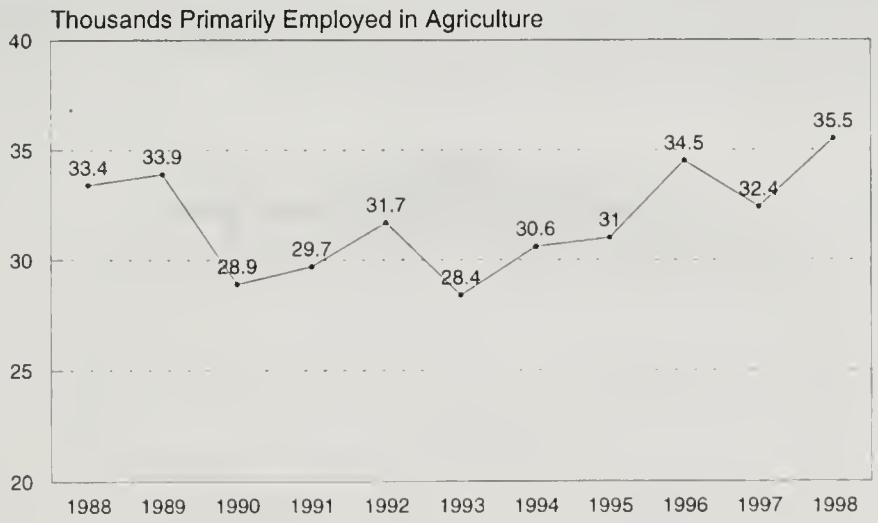
Montana's barley crop value was down 25 percent from 1997 due to lower production and lower average price. Lower production and price also brought 1998 all hay value down 14 percent from 1997.

Although inventories and meat production stayed about the same in 1998 as in 1997, cash receipts from the marketing of cattle, sheep and hogs in Montana were down from 1997 because of lower prices, according to the Agricultural Statistics Service. Cattle and calf cash receipts were down about 10 percent from the previous year, hog and pig cash receipts were down about 24 percent, and sheep and lamb receipts were down nearly 28 percent.

Cattle, wheat and barley account for about 80 percent of the state's total agriculture cash receipts. Weather, market prices and federal government payments continue to influence the success of Montana's agricultural industry.

Montanans Employed in Agriculture

Annual Average Employment



SOURCE: LAUS Program, 1999 Benchmark

Agricultural employment up in 1998

1998 annual average agricultural employment of 35,500 was up about 3,100 from 1997. Agriculture employment estimates for the first 5 months of 1999 were up about 5,700, on average, over the corresponding months in 1998.

Nonagricultural industries up about 8,000 jobs in 1998

Montana's annual average nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased by nearly 2.2 percent from 1997 to 1998, building on a 1.3 percent increase from 1996 to 1997. The state showed a gain of about 8,000 nonagricultural jobs during 1998. *(See industry job tables on pages 46 and 47.)* Job growth continued in the first 5 months of 1999—with May 1999 year to date job numbers up nearly 2.4 percent over May 1998 numbers.

Total Nonagricultural Jobs in Montana
Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs

SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

Mining jobs decline in 1998

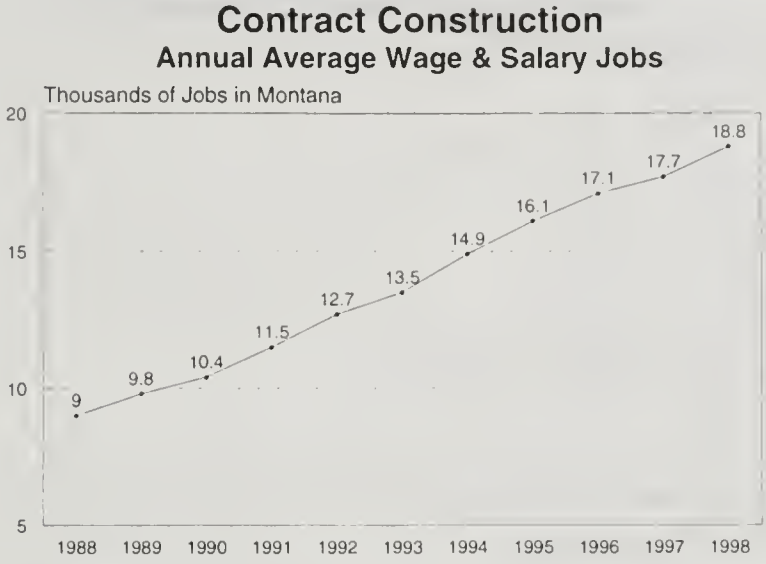
Mining jobs averaged 5,200 in 1998—down 3.7 percent from 5,400 jobs in 1997. May 1999 year to date jobs were down nearly 2.0 percent from May 1998.

Mining
Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs

SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

Construction shows the largest percentage increase in jobs

Construction averaged 18,800 jobs in 1998—a 6.2 percent increase of about 1,100 jobs over 1997. All sectors within the industry showed job increases over the year—with special trades construction showing the biggest increase of 800 jobs. May 1999 year to date average construction jobs were up 1.8 percent over May 1998.



SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

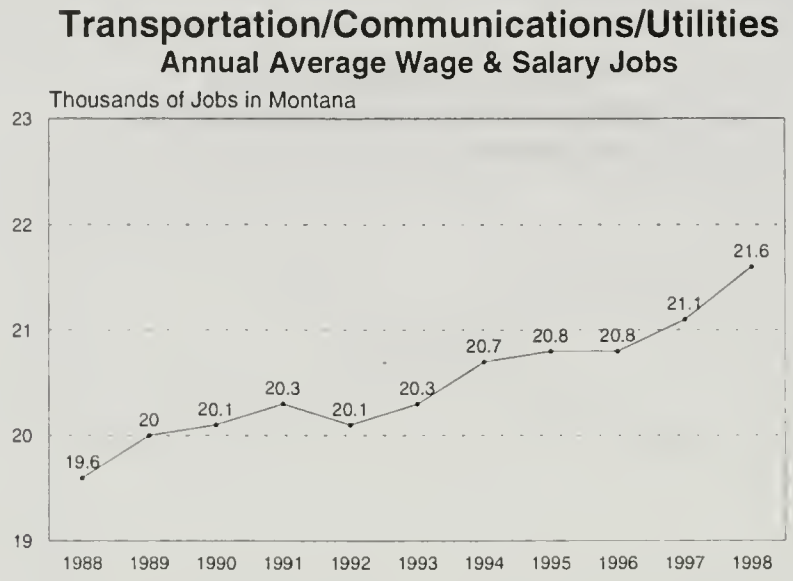
Manufacturing jobs show modest increase

Manufacturing averaged 24,500 jobs in 1998—a 1.7 percent increase of about 400 jobs over 1997. A comparison of the May 1999 year to date average to May 1998 shows manufacturing to be up about 2.1 percent.

SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

TCU up about 500 jobs in 1998

Transportation Communications and Utilities (TCU) averaged 21,600 jobs in 1998—up about 2.4 percent, or 500 jobs, from 1997. About half of the added jobs were in communications. May 1999 year to date average TCU jobs were up nearly 1.9 percent over May 1998.



SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

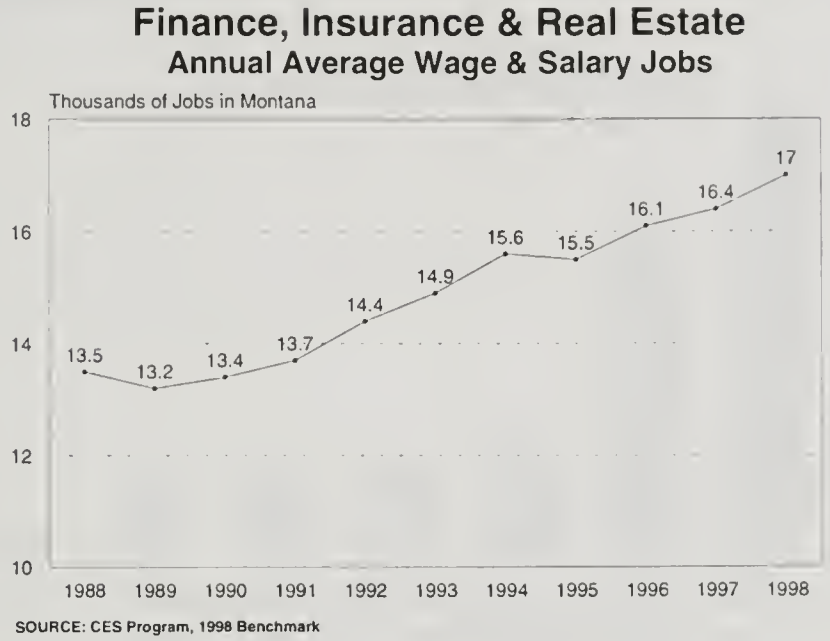
Trade adds 1,600 jobs in 1998

Trade added about 1,600 new jobs to Montana's economy in 1998. The 1998 annual average of 100,400 jobs amounted to a 1.6 percent increase over 1997. Wholesale trade added 400 jobs over the year; retail trade added 1,200. The May 1999 year to date job number average showed a 1.4 percent increase over May 1998.

SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

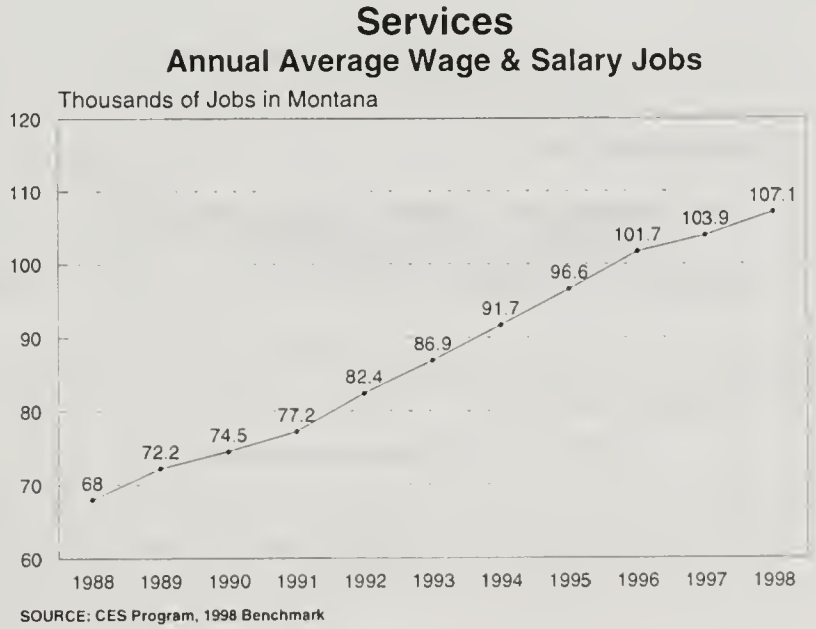
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate up 600 jobs in 1998

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) averaged 17,000 jobs in 1998—up about 3.7 percent, or 600 jobs, from 1997. The May 1999 year to date job average was up 3.6 percent over May 1998.



Services adds the most jobs in 1998

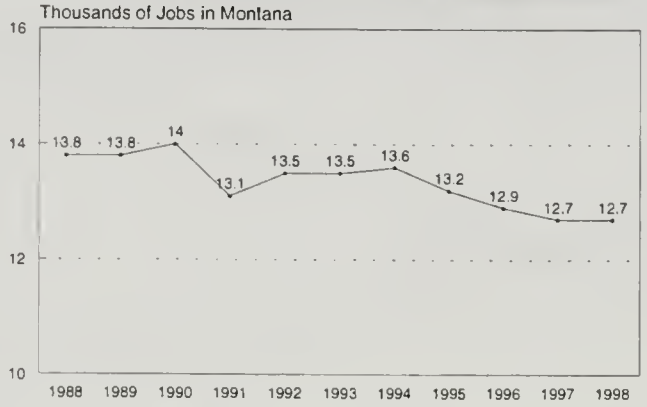
Services averaged 107,100 jobs in 1998, up nearly 3.1 percent, or 3,200 jobs, from 1997. About 800 of the added jobs were in social services, 600 were in membership organizations and 500 were in hospitals. May 1999 year to date services jobs were up 4.1 percent from May 1998.



Government job levels up slightly overall

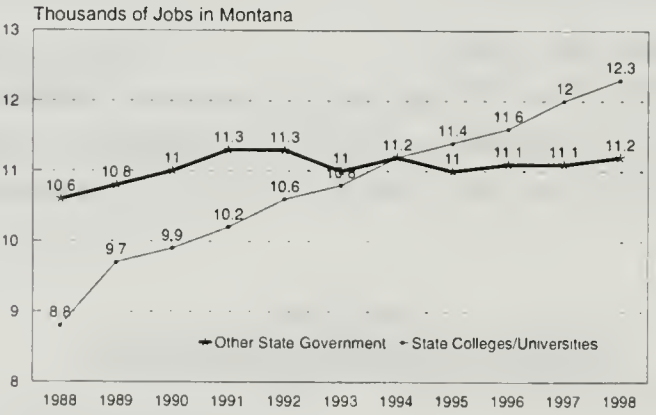
Total government jobs averaged 78,300 in 1998—up nearly 1.2 percent, or 900 jobs, from 1997. Federal civilian government jobs stayed the same over the year. Total state government was up about 400 jobs over the year, with most of the increase in education. Total local government was up about 600 jobs. May 1999 year to date total government jobs were up 1.5 percent over May 1998.

Federal Government
Annual Average Civilian Wage & Salary Jobs



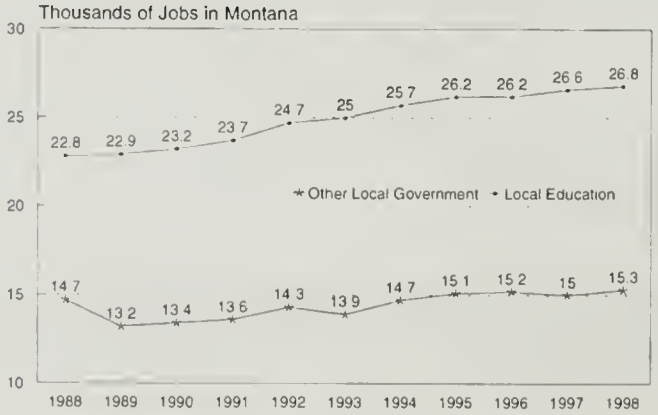
SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

State Education & Other State Government
Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



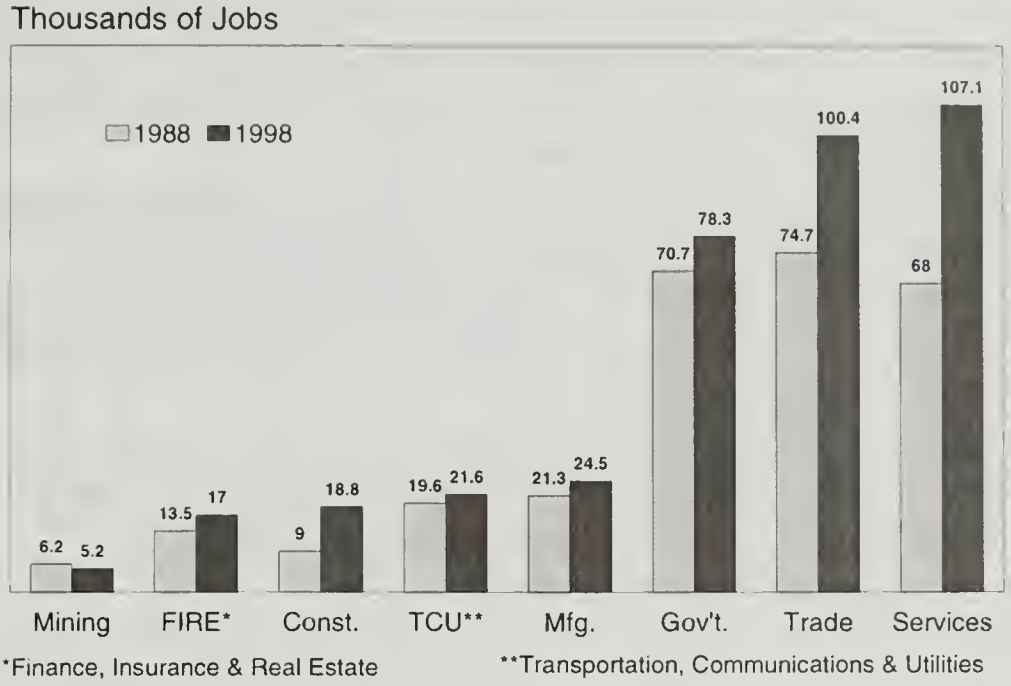
SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

Local Education & Other Local Government
Annual Average Wage & Salary Jobs



SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

Montana Wage & Salary Jobs by Industry
10-Year Comparison
1988 and 1998 Annual Averages



SOURCE: CES Program, 1998 Benchmark

10-year industry comparison, 1988–1998

The graph above illustrates the extent to which job levels have declined, held steady or increased between 1988 and 1998 within Montana's major industries. Overall, total nonagricultural jobs increased by 31.8 percent, or 90,000 jobs, over the 10-year period from 282,900 to 372,900 jobs.

- **Mining** is the only industry to have experienced job declines in Montana over the 10-year period, with job numbers decreasing 16.1 percent from 6,200 to 5,200 jobs.
- **Finance, Insurance and Real Estate** jobs increased 25.9 percent from 13,500 to 17,000 jobs over the 10-year period.
- **Construction** jobs more than doubled from 9,000 to 18,800 jobs.
- **Transportation, Communications and Utilities** jobs were up 10.2 percent from 19,600 to 21,600.
- **Manufacturing** jobs increased by 15.0 percent from 21,300 to 24,500 between 1988 and 1998.
- **Government** jobs were up 10.7 percent from 70,700 to 78,300.
- **Trade** grew by 34.4 percent over the 10-year period from 74,700 to 100,400 jobs.
- **Services** added the most new wage and salary jobs over the time period with a 57.5 percent increase from 68,000 jobs in 1988 to 107,100 jobs in 1998.

Montana's Per Capita Income 76.4 percent of national

Preliminary estimates show Montana's total per capita income at $20,172 for 1998—a 2.6 percent increase over 1997. In comparison, national per capita income (*see table on page 3*) rose 4.4 percent over the year and the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (*see table on page 9*) rose 1.6 percent. Consequently, Montana's inflation-adjusted per capita income increased by 1.0 percent. Preliminary estimates show Montana's 1998 per capita income at 76.4 percent of the national level, and ranked 47th among the states.

Looking at annual averages, Montana's 3.6 percent 1997-98 increase in average weekly earnings of production workers in private, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs outpaced the 1.6 percent increase in the U.S. Consumer Price Index. The state's $12.88 increase in average weekly earnings was due to a 40-cent increase in average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours stood at 32.2 for 1998—the same as in 1997.

Comparing year to date averages, May 1999 average weekly earnings were $9.86 higher than May 1998 and average hourly earnings were 31 cents higher. Average weekly hours of 31.8 were the same as May 1998. *(See hours and earnings tables on pages 48 and 49.)*

Average unemployment rate down in 1998

The number of unemployed Montanans averaged 26,300 in 1998, a decrease of 1,900 from 1997. The annual average unemployment rate increased 0.2 percent from 5.4 percent in 1997 to 5.6 percent in 1998. *(See table and graph on page 20.)*

Total Current Population Survey (CPS) employment was 441,500 in 1998—up 10,600 over 1997. (*See tables on pages 42 and 43.*)

Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries up, but payments down

The number of unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries increased in 1998, but the total amount of UI payments was lower. The number of unemployed workers receiving at least 1 benefit payment increased 1.1 percent during the year to 27,000 beneficiaries. Unemployment insurance payments decreased by 4.9 percent to $52.8 million.

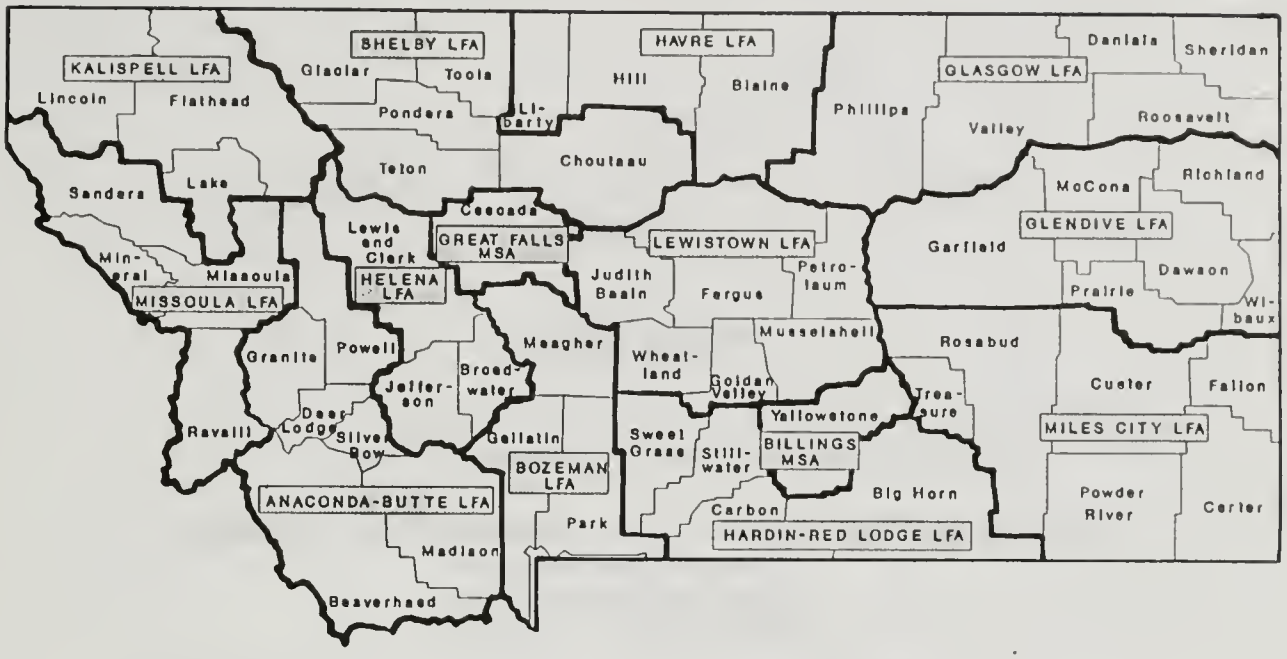
The UI benefit trust fund balance grew 10.1 percent during 1998 to $144.6 million.

More new businesses formed

There were 342 more new and changed ownership businesses reported in Montana during 1998 than 1997. Most of the new businesses were formed in services, wholesale and retail trade, and construction. *(See new business table and graph on page 37.)*

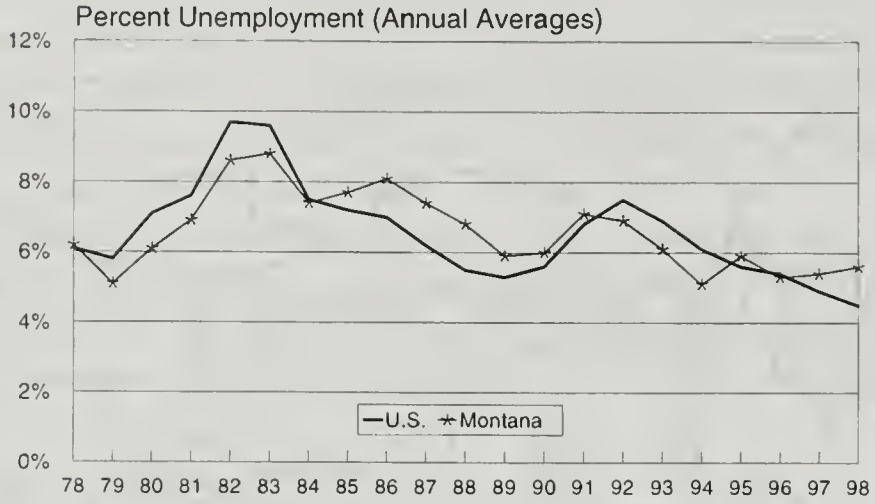
All but 1 Labor Force Area (LFA) reported more new and changed ownership businesses in 1998 than in 1997. *(See table on pages 38 and 39.)*

Montana's Labor Force Areas*



*NOTE: Missoula County (Missoula MSA) recently joined Yellowstone (Billings MSA) and Cascade (Great Falls MSA) Counties in becoming a single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area. While some data exists for Missoula County itself, Missoula County is still included in Missoula LFA data.

Annual Average Unemployment Rate
U.S. and Montana, 1978 - 1998



Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis

Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population
16 Years of Age and Older
United States and Montana
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

	UNITED STATES					STATE OF MONTANA			
YEAR	CLF*	EMP	UNEMP	RATE	YEAR	CLF*	EMP	UNEMP	RATE
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	1978	368	345	23	6.2%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	1979	371	352	19	5.1%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	1980	370	348	23	6.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	1981	385	358	27	6.9%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	1982	394	360	34	8.6%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	1983	395	360	35	8.8%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	1984	404	374	30	7.4%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	1985	405	374	31	7.7%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	1986	407	374	33	8.1%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	1987	403	374	30	7.4%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	1988	402	375	27	6.8%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	1989	405	381	24	5.9%
1990	125,840	118,793	7,047	5.6%	1990	401	377	24	6.0%
1991	126,346	117,718	8,628	6.8%	1991	407	378	29	7.1%
1992	128,105	118,492	9,613	7.5%	1992	422	393	29	6.9%
1993	129,200	120,259	8,940	6.9%	1993	426	400	26	6.1%
1994	131,056	123,060	7,996	6.1%	1994	439	417	22	5.1%
1995	132,304	124,900	7,404	5.6%	1995	437	411	26	5.9%
1996	133,900	126,700	7,200	5.4%	1996	446	422	24	5.3%
1997	136,300	129,600	6,700	4.9%	1997	454	430	24	5.4%
1998	137,700	131,500	6,200	4.5%	1998	468	442	26	5.6%
**1999-Low	139,500	133,500	6,000	4.3%	**1999-Low	478	452	26	5.5%
**1999-High	139,500	133,900	5,600	4.0%	**1999-High	479	454	25	5.2%
**2000-Low	141,200	133,500	7,700	5.5%	**2000-Low	483	454	29	6.0%
**2000-High	141,700	135,600	6,100	4.3%	**2000-High	486	460	26	5.3%

*Civilian Labor Force

**U.S. forecast by The WEFA Group (May 1999)

**Montana forecast by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry (June 1999)

Section III

Projections

Job Projections for U.S. Industries, 1996-2006

U.S. Employment Projected to Grow by 18.6 Million Jobs

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects total U.S. employment will grow by 18.6 million jobs from 1996-2006. This translates to about 1.3 percent growth per year.

Most job growth is projected to occur in nonfarm, wage and salary jobs. Agricultural jobs are projected to decline overall.

Almost all growth is projected for the service-producing sector—with the construction industry being the only goods-producing sector expected to show job growth.

Within the service-producing sector, two-thirds of the new jobs are projected for the services industry—with more than half of those jobs being in business services and health services.

Goods-Producing Industries Projected to Gain about 20,000 Jobs

Mining: Mining is expected to decline by 131,000 wage and salary jobs in the nation during the 1996-2006 time period because of productivity increases, international competition and global price pressures. More than half of that decline will be in the crude petroleum, natural gas and gas liquids industry, and the oil and gas field services industry. The coal mining industry is projected to decline by 44,000 jobs. The metal mining industry is projected to decline by 14,000 jobs, and the nonmetalic mining industry by 7,000.

Construction: Construction is the only goods-producing sector projected to gain employment. Jobs in that sector are projected to grow by 500,000. Residential construction is expected to moderate due to slowing population growth projected for the 1996-2006 time period. Infrastructure construction is expected to grow.

Manufacturing: Strong output and productivity growth is expected to continue in manufacturing, while employment is projected to decline by 350,000 jobs.

Service-Producing Industries Projected to Grow by 17.6 Million Jobs

Services: More than half the projected growth of 11.3 million jobs within the services sector is expected to be in business services (3.6 million jobs) and health services (3.2 million jobs). Social services should add 1.1 million jobs—and engineering, management and related services, 1.0 million jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade: Wholesale trade is projected to gain 745,000 jobs. Retail trade is projected to add about 2.3 million jobs—1.4 million of them in eating and drinking places.

Government: Government employment is projected to increase overall by 1.7 million jobs, with all of the increase to come in state and local government employment. Federal employment is projected to decline by 87,000 as downsizing continues in that sector.

Transportation: Transportation is projected to gain 691,000 jobs over the 1996-2006 period. Trucking and warehousing is expected to account for 219,000 added jobs—and air transportation to account for 279,000 jobs.

Communications: Communications is projected to increase by about 23,000 jobs.

Finance, insurance and real estate: It is projected that finance, insurance and real estate will decline by 752,000 jobs.

The table below shows the projected growth or decline of jobs within major U.S. industry divisions. More detailed information can be found in the November 1997 issue of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Monthly Labor Review* publication or on the bureau's Internet website at *http://stats.bls.gov/*

PLEASE NOTE: Projections for 1997–2007 were not done. Projections for 1998–2008 are anticipated to be available late 1999.

U.S. INDUSTRY JOBS
1986, 1996 and Projected to 2006

Industry	Thousands of Jobs			Average Annual Rate of Change	
	1986	1996	Projected to 2006	1986-1996	1996-2006
Total*	111,374	132,352	150,927	1.7%	1.3%
Nonfarm wage and salary**	98,727	118,731	136,318	1.9%	1.4%
Goods Producing	24,538	24,431	24,451	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	778	574	443	-3.0%	-2.5%
Construction	4,810	5,400	5,900	1.2%	0.9%
Manufacturing	18,951	18,457	18,108	-0.3%	-0.2%
Durable	11,200	10,766	10,514	-0.4%	-0.2%
Nondurable	7,751	7,691	7,593	-0.1%	-0.1%
Service Producing	74,189	94,300	111,867	2.4%	1.7%
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	5,247	6,260	7,111	1.8%	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	5,751	6,483	7,228	1.2%	1.1%
Retail Trade	17,878	21,625	23,875	1.9%	1.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6,275	6,899	7,651	1.0%	1.0%
Services**	22,346	33,586	44,852	4.2%	2.9%
Federal Government	2,899	2,757	2,670	-0.5%	-0.3%
State and Local Government	13,794	16,690	18,480	1.9%	1.0%
Agriculture***	3,327	3,642	3,618	0.9%	-0.1%
Private household wage and salary	1,235	928	775	-2.8%	-1.8%
Nonag self-employed and unpaid family workers****	8,085	9,051	10,216	1.1%	1.2%

*Employment data for wage and salary workers is from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (payroll) survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family worker, agricultural and private household data is from the Current Population Survey (household survey) that counts workers.

**Excludes SIC 074,5,8 (agricultural services) and 99 (nonclassifiable establishments), and is therefore not directly comparable with data published in Employment and Earnings.

***Excludes government wage and salary workers, and includes private sector SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

****Excludes SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1997

Job Projections for Montana's Industries, 1996-2006

Although the future is never certain, it is useful to look ahead and try to determine what generally may happen in terms of the number of jobs supported within Montana's economic sectors. Most job growth involves wage and salary jobs; consequently, wage and salary jobs will be emphasized in this narrative. Self-employment jobs are an important part of the Montana economy and also will be highlighted.

Because of the inherent uncertainty in predicting the future, all of the projections presented here should be interpreted as only an approximation of the true level of jobs overall or for a given industry.

About 9,400 New Jobs a Year Projected through 2006

A total of roughly 94,000 jobs, of which 72,000 are estimated to be wage and salary (payroll) jobs, are projected to be created in Montana between 1996 and 2006. This translates to approximately 9,400 jobs, or 1.8 percent growth, per year.

Most Job Growth in Services-Producing Sectors

Most job growth is projected to be in the services-producing segment of the Montana economy, which is comprised of industries that do not produce a physical or tangible product. Much of this growth is projected to be in eating and drinking establishments, health services, business services, social services, public educational services, general merchandise stores, and recreational services—with continuing population growth during the remainder of the 1990s and into the next century acting as the main force behind job increases in those sectors.

Job Growth in Goods-Producing Sectors Small but Important

The goods-producing segment of Montana's economy is forecast to grow by about 5,000 wage and salary jobs, plus a few thousand self-employment jobs, through 2006. Although this growth is much more modest than for service-type sectors, it is nevertheless important. Most of the goods-producing growth (estimated 4,000 payroll jobs and nearly all of the self-employment) is in construction, where job growth is primarily related to population increases and associated housing and commercial building requirements. Durable goods manufacturing (products with an expected life of 3 years or more) may add a total of roughly 3,000 additional goods-producing jobs, in spite of the fact that wood products manufacturing is projected to decline.

Basically, zero job growth overall is projected for nondurable goods manufacturing. This nongrowth is principally because of projected decreases in food products being only balanced by positive growth in most other nondurable manufacturing sectors. Production agriculture, the raising of crops and livestock, is also expected to continue its long decline in job numbers.

Finally, a small decrease in mining jobs is projected over the 1996-2006 time period. Projected declines in oil and gas mining employment as part of a projected national decrease, is the primary reason for the Montana mining employment decline. *Please refer to the table on pages 8-9 for more detailed projections for broadly defined industries as well as for specific industries.*

Services Jobs

Narrowly defined, services is a major part of the broader service-producing segment of the Montana economy. It is projected to increase by about 38,000 wage and salary jobs between 1996 and 2006, and by roughly 10,000 self-employment jobs. These increases account for a little more than half the total jobs created over this time period. (*Information in the table on pages 8-9 details the variety of consumer, producer, and professional services included in this category.*)

Within the services sector, **private health services** is expected to increase by about 8,000 payroll jobs as a result of general population growth and the normal aging of Montana's population. Self-employment job growth probably will be in the hundreds.

Business services is projected to increase by roughly 7,000 jobs between 1996 and 2006, including self-employment jobs. Major components of this subsector include temporary help agencies that supply workers to various industries, building maintenance services, computer services and equipment rental businesses. Growth in this industry is part of a national trend toward more use of temporary employees and outside contractors for maintenance and other services.

Private social services is projected to increase by about 4,000 payroll jobs over the period. This is partly the result of the national trend toward shifting counseling and residential treatment programs away from situations where medical doctors are involved. Social services include nonmedical individual and family social services, nonmedical residential care, child day care services—along with job training and vocational rehabilitation services.

Pieces of the recreation and travel industry are located within the narrowly defined services category, namely **hotels and other lodging places** and **amusement and recreational services.** This latter subsector is projected to increase by approximately 3,000 payroll jobs between 1996 and 2006, with additional self-employment also likely. Hotels and other lodging places is projected to increase by about 2,000 jobs.

The narrowly-defined services category also includes the **engineering and management** services subsector, which is projected to increase by roughly 2,000 payroll jobs through 2006. Probably a thousand or more self-employment jobs will also be created.

Retail Trade Jobs

Retail trade is projected to add about 23,000 payroll jobs to Montana's economy between 1996 and 2006, and approximately 4,000 self-employment jobs. This combined increase accounts for 30 percent of the total jobs created.

Two-fifths (about 9,000) of the retail payroll job increase is projected to be in **eating and drinking places** (fast-food outlets, restaurants and bars).

The motor **vehicle dealers, parts, and service stations** retail trade subsector is projected to increase by roughly 4,000 wage and salary jobs. Most of the increase is projected for the **gasoline service stations** component of this subsector.

Wage and salary jobs in **general merchandise stores**, both discount and nondiscount, are projected to increase by about 3,000 over the 1996-2006 time period.

Payroll employment in **retail food stores** is projected to increase by approximately 2,000 jobs. Food stores mostly serve Montana residents, and thus the growth of this subsector is driven by Montana population growth.

Other retail stores (e.g., sporting goods, drugstores and gift shops) serve both Montana residents and visitors to the state. The projected payroll job increase for this retail subsector is also about 2,000. Most of the retail self-employment jobs will be created in this portion of retail trade. Other components of retail trade—**building materials and garden supplies stores, home furnishings stores** and **apparel stores**—are projected to increase by smaller amounts of payroll employment.

Construction Jobs

Most of the growth (4,000 payroll jobs and roughly 3,000 self-employment jobs) in goods-producing industries is projected to be in the **construction** sector. Within construction, the growth area is in both **general building contractors** and **special trade contractors** (e.g., plumbing, heating and electrical) subsectors. **General contractors, except building** (heavy construction) is projected to decline slightly over the 1996-2006 time period, assuming that the recently passed increased federal highway funding is not extended beyond its legislated 6-year time horizon. Also, this sector is tied to a smaller number of specific large projects, such as pipelines, as compared with building construction. This characteristic of heavy construction leads to volatile employment levels.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities Jobs

Transportation, communications and utilities services together are projected to increase by about 5,500 payroll jobs and roughly an additional 1,000 jobs for the self-employed. Railroads, and the tiny pipelines subsector are both projected to have employment declines—which is also true nationally. The rest of this segment of the Montana economy is projected to have increased employment, led by the **trucking and warehousing** subsector with a projected increase of 1,600 wage and salary jobs and the majority of the 1,000 self-employment jobs. The **communications** sector will increase in employment because of population growth and the resulting demand for services. Some of the projected decline in **railroad transportation** and **pipeline** jobs is due to restructuring and substituting capital equipment for labor.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Jobs

Finance, insurance, and real estate services combined are forecast to grow by about 2,400 payroll jobs and roughly 3,000 self-employment jobs. Primarily driven by population change, the real estate subsector should show the biggest increase of about 1,000 wage and salary jobs and at least that many self-employment jobs. The insurance agents and services subsector also is projected to grow in both payroll employment and self-employment. Finance is projected to grow very little because of the consolidation that is currently occurring in that industry.

Government Jobs

Between 1996 and the year 2006, government employment is projected to grow at less than half the rate of the economy as a whole (0.7 percent per year vs. 1.8 percent). All components of the government (public services) sector are projected to increase, except for federal jobs. Most job growth will be in the postsecondary and kindergarten through 12th grade components of public education. Population growth is driving employment increases in both these segments of public education.

A total increase of about 1,700 jobs is projected for the 1996-2006 period in the state education (principally postsecondary) sector.

Local government education—which is primarily kindergarten through grade 12, but also includes 3 community colleges—is also projected to increase by approximately 1,700 jobs for an average annual growth rate of 0.7 percent per year, as compared with about 2.0 percent per year for the 1989-1996 time period.

Other local government jobs are projected to increase by about 1,100 through 2006, in response to population growth.

The decline of public sector jobs is projected to come in the federal government, with a projected loss of approximately 200 jobs over the period.

Other state government (noneducation) is projected to increase by roughly 600 jobs over the period 1996 to 2006, or an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent. This growth rate is the lowest for any government component except for federal, which is expected to decline.

Manufacturing Jobs

Durable goods manufacturing is projected to increase by roughly 3,000 jobs in spite of forecasted declines in the wood products (700 jobs) and primary metals processing industries (200 jobs). The durable goods manufacturing increase is projected to come primarily from the manufacture of industrial machinery, sporting goods, gambling equipment and other miscellaneous manufacturing products.

Nondurable manufacturing is projected to decline slightly by 200 jobs. A major component of nondurable manufacturing, food processing, is forecast to decline by roughly 800 to 900 jobs. This projection takes into consideration the opening of a new pasta plant

in 1997 in Great Falls. The decline may be related to instate sugar refining, milk processing and other food manufacturing becoming less competitive. Other nondurable manufacturing subsectors forecast to decline are **petroleum refining, apparel and other fabricated textile products** (closing of Dana Design's backpacking fabrication plants in late 1997) and **paper processing**. Other nondurable manufacturing subsectors are projected to increase over the 1996-2006 time period. The largest increase is anticipated for **printing and publishing**, projected to grow by about 500 jobs, followed by **chemicals**, with a projected increase related to the 1998 opening of the Advanced Silicon Materials plant in Butte, and the planned start-up of an ethanol plant in Great Falls about the year 2000.

Wholesale Trade Jobs

Wholesale trade, which primarily provides services to businesses, is projected to increase by about 2,400 jobs. More growth is anticipated for the durable goods component of wholesale trade than the nondurable.

Mining Jobs

The **mining** sector, which includes energy minerals, metals, and nonmetallic minerals, is projected to decline by about 300 jobs between 1996 and 2006. Projected declines in **oil and gas mining** employment as part of a forecasted national decrease, is the primary reason for the Montana mining employment decline. Within mining, the **metal mining** subsector is projected to increase primarily because of the anticipated opening within 5 years of a new platinum/palladium mine in Sweet Grass County. Work on constructing the mine began in 1998. The operating workforce for this mine is estimated at 600, which will more than counterbalance the anticipated closure of the Pegasus gold mines and possibly the Golden Sunlight mine in Jefferson County.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping Jobs

The **agriculture, forestry and fishing** segment of the goods-producing portion of the Montana economy has been—and still is—dominated by production agriculture, the raising of crops and livestock. **Production agriculture** has experienced employment declines for many decades. Projected to continue, this decline is caused partly by the substitution of machinery and equipment (tractors, etc.) for labor. An additional decrease of 2,200 agricultural wage and salary workers plus 1,300 self-employment jobs is projected for the 1996-2006 period. On the other hand, **agricultural services**, which includes landscape and veterinary services used by private households, is projected to increase in keeping with projected population increases.

Specific Job Projections

Specific job projections for industry sectors and subsectors are included in the table found on the following 2 pages.

MONTANA JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1986, 1994, 1995, 1996, and projected 2006

INDUSTRY *Wage and Salary Jobs:*	SIC*	1986	1994	1995	1996	2006	Average Annual Change 1996 to 2006	Annual Growth Rate 1996 to 2006
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING								
Agricultural Production, Crops & Livestock	01 & 02	8,225	5,990	6,796	6,754	4,574	(218)	-3.8%
Agricultural Services (veterinary, landscape, other)	07	896	1,360	1,419	1,571	2,238	67	3.6%
Forestry (tree farms/timber tracts, nurseries, services)	08	222	252	223	235	235	0	0.0%
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping & Game Propagation	09	13	25	26	25	49	2	7.0%
MINING								
Metal Mining	10	1,163	2,186	2,106	2,088	2,194	11	0.5%
Coal Mining	12	1,327	1,033	1,014	933	1,037	10	1.1%
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	2,314	1,488	1,424	1,588	1,057	(53)	-4.0%
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	14	1,022	743	738	808	811	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION								
General Building Contractors	15	2,806	4,374	4,510	4,935	6,967	203	3.5%
General Contractors, except Building	16	2,912	3,714	3,885	3,921	3,617	(30)	-0.8%
Special Trade Contractors	17	4,472	6,895	7,710	8,294	10,572	228	2.5%
MANUFACTURING								
Food Products Processing	20	2,785	2,608	2,538	2,568	1,704	(86)	-4.0%
Textile Mill Products	22	9	6	9	8	8	0	0.0%
Apparel and Other Fabricated Textile Products	23	593	615	615	704	594	(11)	-1.7%
Lumber and Wood Products	24	8,235	7,572	7,228	7,178	6,434	(74)	-1.1%
Furniture and Fixtures	25	227	392	411	458	810	35	5.9%
Paper Processing	26	857	794	808	788	711	(8)	-1.0%
Printing and Publishing	27	2,418	2,936	3,030	3,026	3,567	54	1.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	28	656	655	643	547	850	30	4.5%
Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	29	861	866	859	972	825	(15)	-1.6%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	132	300	333	344	479	14	3.4%
Leather and Leather Products	31	71	94	90	90	115	3	2.5%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	32	1,042	1,002	1,049	1,010	1,119	11	1.0%
Primary Metal Industries	33	1,210	953	1,016	1,055	880	(18)	-1.8%
Fabricated Metal Products	34	571	637	690	746	911	17	2.0%
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35	481	1,012	1,376	1,665	3,088	142	6.4%
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	36	165	239	191	205	271	7	2.8%
Transportation Equipment	37	197	520	545	497	735	24	4.0%
Instruments and Related Products	38	131	327	362	423	521	10	2.1%
Sporting Goods and other Misc. Manufacturing	39	517	1,469	1,591	1,581	2,967	139	6.5%
TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES								
Railroad Transportation Services	40	3,700	3,253	3,274	3,226	2,958	(27)	-0.9%
Local and Interurban Transit	41	1,132	1,443	1,325	1,333	1,690	36	2.4%
Trucking and Warehousing	42	5,568	6,059	6,338	6,265	7,830	157	2.3%
Water Transportation	44	18	34	33	33	43	1	2.7%
Transportation by Air	45	853	1,242	1,224	1,320	1,696	38	2.5%
Pipelines, except Natural Gas	46	97	73	55	89	63	(3)	-3.4%
Other Transportation Services	47	507	809	834	902	1,340	44	4.0%
Communications	48	3,942	3,405	3,424	3,545	4,828	128	3.1%
Telephone communications	481	2,397	1,784	1,739	1,710	2,764	105	4.9%
Other communications	482-4, 489	1,545	1,623	1,685	1,835	2,064	23	1.2%
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	49	4,625	4,434	4,351	4,042	4,569	53	1.2%
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE								
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	50	8,079	9,154	9,494	9,531	10,936	141	1.4%
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods	51	7,214	8,420	8,453	8,525	9,545	102	1.1%
Retail Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	2,758	3,789	4,049	4,132	4,821	69	1.6%
General Merchandise Stores	53	5,752	8,259	8,716	8,818	12,181	336	3.3%
Food Stores	54	8,509	10,289	10,635	10,736	13,085	235	2.0%
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Service Stations	55	7,730	10,330	10,653	11,306	15,311	401	3.1%
New and used motor vehicle dealers	551 & 552	3,356	3,858	3,940	4,112	4,965	85	1.9%
Automobile and home supply stores	553	990	1,462	1,547	1,647	2,092	45	2.4%
Gasoline service stations	554	3,031	4,494	4,654	4,987	7,512	253	4.2%
Other vehicle dealers	555-559	353	516	512	560	742	18	2.9%

*Standard Industrial Classification (NA=Not Available)

Sources: Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for historical self-employment and production agriculture wage and salary employment data.

MONTANA JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1986, 1994, 1995, 1996, and projected 2006

INDUSTRY *Wage and Salary Jobs.*	SIC*	1986	1994	1995	1996	2006	Average Annual Change 1996 to 2006	Annual Growth Rate 1996 to 2006
Apparel and Accessories Stores	56	2,500	2,466	2,420	2,269	2,757	49	2.0%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	57	2,156	2,994	3,187	3,312	4,139	83	2.3%
Eating and Drinking Places	58	21,727	28,920	29,999	31,012	40,176	916	2.6%
Other Retail Stores	59	6,030	7,829	8,055	8,341	10,620	228	2.4%
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE								
Depository Institutions	60	6,289	5,926	5,983	6,138	5,949	(19)	-0.3%
Non-Depository Institutions	61	532	674	650	754	923	17	2.0%
Security and Commodity Brokers	62	577	732	775	777	1,085	31	3.4%
Insurance Carriers	63	1,262	1,773	1,814	1,841	2,151	31	1.6%
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Services	64	1,850	2,040	2,088	2,196	2,723	53	2.2%
Real Estate Services	65	2,420	3,344	3,334	3,463	4,495	103	2.6%
Holding and Other Investment Offices	67	141	679	644	691	893	20	2.6%
SERVICES								
Hotels, Motels and Other Lodging Services	70	6,881	8,404	8,984	9,212	11,025	181	1.8%
Personal Services	72	2,581	2,749	2,747	2,769	2,900	13	0.5%
Business Services (includes employee leasing)	73	4,681	9,303	10,935	12,481	17,918	544	3.7%
Auto Repair, Services (inc. rental) & Parking	75	2,024	3,166	3,444	3,737	5,017	128	3.0%
Electrical Repair, Welding & Other Misc. Repair	76	855	1,178	1,241	1,249	1,417	17	1.3%
Motion Pictures	78	874	1,202	1,463	1,470	1,739	27	1.7%
Amusement and Recreational Services	79	2,718	5,947	6,271	6,704	9,986	328	4.1%
Health Services, Private	80	21,883	30,614	31,329	32,154	40,179	803	2.3%
Doctors' offices	801	3,373	4,610	4,652	4,241	5,905	166	3.4%
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	3,505	5,436	5,359	5,107	6,276	117	2.1%
Hospitals	806	11,312	14,520	14,858	16,022	18,405	238	1.4%
Other health services	802-4,807-9	3,693	6,048	6,460	6,784	9,593	281	3.5%
Legal Services	81	1,950	2,261	2,290	2,361	2,970	61	2.3%
Educational Services, Private	82	1,808	2,499	2,830	2,778	3,249	47	1.6%
Social Services, Private	83	4,334	8,347	8,887	9,715	13,871	416	3.6%
Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	84	80	202	212	217	290	7	2.9%
Membership Organizations, including Tribal	86	4,204	5,297	5,774	5,994	7,413	142	2.1%
Engineering and Management Services	87	4,128	5,899	6,110	6,484	8,558	207	2.8%
Private Households	88	327	553	585	577	890	31	4.4%
Other Services	89	113	128	125	136	183	5	3.0%
GOVERNMENT								
Federal Government, Civilian		12,670	13,604	13,218	12,867	12,674	(19)	-0.2%
State Government		15,589	17,886	18,382	18,970	21,271	230	1.2%
State Government, Education	82	NA	6,541	7,122	7,537	9,255	172	2.1%
State Government, Other		NA	11,345	11,260	11,433	12,016	58	0.5%
Local Government		33,469	36,413	36,893	37,580	40,350	277	0.7%
Local Government, Education	82	21,116	23,491	23,880	24,170	25,834	166	0.7%
Local Government, Other		12,353	12,922	13,013	13,410	14,516	111	0.8%
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS		273,667	335,079	346,762	357,069	428,647	7,158	1.8%
SELF-EMPLOYMENT JOBS:								
Agricultural Production, Crops & Livestock	01 & 02	23,755	20,865	20,364	20,092	18,782	(131)	-0.7%
Agricultural Services (veterinary, landscape, other)	07	1,428	4,011	4,208	4,391	6,673	228	4.3%
Forestry (tree farms/timber tracts, nurseries, services)	08	975	444	396	401	380	(2)	-0.5%
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping & Game Propagation	09	302	413	362	357	373	2	0.4%
Other Nonagricultural Sectors	10-89	77,217	102,577	106,380	108,654	130,339	2,169	1.8%
TOTAL JOBS (Both wage/salary & self-employment)		377,344	463,389	478,472	490,964	585,194	9,423	1.8%

*Standard Industrial Classification (NA=Not Available)

Sources Office of Research and Analysis, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis for historical self-employment and production agriculture wage and salary employment data

Job Projections for U.S. Occupations, 1996-2006

Occupational Job Projections, 1996-2006

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects a 50.6 million increase in job openings for the nation between 1996 and 2006.

Of those jobs, about 18.6 million will result from an increase in demand for workers in certain occupations, while a much larger number will occur when jobs vacated by workers who leave the labor force or move to other occupations are filled with replacement workers. Generally, openings resulting from replacement needs are far greater than those coming from increased demand. Large occupations that are not expected to show much job growth will generate more jobs than fast-growing smaller occupations.

Employment Growth within Occupational Groups

Employment in professional specialty occupations (e.g., computer engineers, system analysts, teachers, registered nurses, etc.) is projected to increase both at the fastest rate of growth and by the greatest number. The technicians and related support occupations group (e.g., health technicians and technologists, engineering technicians, etc.) is projected to rank second in growth. The services occupations group (e.g., cleaning, food preparation and service, protective services, etc.) is projected to rank third in growth. Together, service and professional specialty occupations, which are on the opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum, are expected to provide nearly half of the total job growth in the United States from 1996 to 2006.

Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

Most of the occupations with the largest projected job growth for 1996-2006 are concentrated in retail trade, business services, health services and educational services.

Within retail trade, substantial job growth is expected for marketing and sales worker supervisors; retail salespersons; cashiers; waiters and waitresses; food preparation workers; food counter, fountain and related workers; short-order and fast-food cooks; and food service and lodging managers.

In the business services sector, 3 computer and data processing occupations—database administrators, computer support specialists, and all other computer scientists; computer engineers; and systems analysts—rank high in job growth. Other growth occupations within business services include general managers and top executives; clerical supervisors and managers; and janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners.

It is expected that the health services sector will provide good job opportunities for registered nurses; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; medical assistants; home health aides; and personal and home care aides.

Within public and private education, jobs are expected to increase for secondary school teachers; teacher aides and educational assistants; and special education teachers.

In addition, employment for child care workers is expected to continue significant growth.

The table below lists those occupations that are projected to generate the most new jobs due to industry growth (excluding replacement jobs) in the U.S. economy during the 1996-2006 time period.

U.S. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1996-2006

(Numbers in thousands of jobs)	Employment		Change	
Occupation	1996	2006	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Cashiers	3,146	3,677	530	17%
Systems analysts	506	1,025	520	103%
General managers and top executives	3,210	3,677	467	15%
Registered nurses	1,971	2,382	411	21%
Salespersons, retail	4,072	4,481	408	10%
Truck drivers, light and heavy	2,719	3,123	404	15%
Home health aides	495	873	378	76%
Teacher aides and educational assistants	981	1,352	370	38%
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,312	1,645	333	25%
Receptionists and information clerks	1,074	1,392	318	30%
Teachers, secondary school	1,406	1,718	312	22%
Child care workers	830	1,129	299	36%
Clerical supervisors and managers	1,369	1,630	262	19%
Database administrators, computer support specialists and all other computer scientists	212	461	249	118%
Marketing and sales worker supervisors	2,316	2,562	246	11%
Maintenance repairers, general utility	1,362	1,608	246	18%
Food counter, fountain and related workers	1,720	1,963	243	14%
Teachers, special education	407	648	241	59%
Computer engineers	216	451	235	109%
Food preparation workers	1,253	1,487	234	19%
Hand packers and packagers	986	1,208	222	23%
Guards	955	1,175	221	23%
General office clerks	3,111	3,326	215	7%
Waiters and waitresses	1,957	2,163	206	11%
Social workers	585	772	188	32%
Adjustment clerks	401	584	183	46%
Cooks, short order and fast food	804	978	174	22%
Personal and home care aides	202	374	171	85%
Food service and lodging managers	589	757	168	28%
Medical assistants	225	391	166	74%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1997.

Occupations with the Largest Job Decline

Projected declines in industry employment and changes in occupational staffing patterns are expected to reduce demand for workers in some occupations over the 1996-2006 period.

Industry employment change is the major reason for projected employment declines for farmers; sewing machine operators, garment; textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders; textile machine setters and set-up operators; child-care workers, private household; and cleaners and servants.

Occupations expected to decline because of both industry and occupational structure changes include farmworkers and several telephone industry occupations: station installers and repairers; central office operators; and directory assistance operators.

Primarily affected by occupational structure changes are typists and word processors; payroll and timekeeping clerks; bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks; duplicating, mail and other office machine operators; secretaries, except legal and medical; general office clerks; and statistical clerks.

The table below lists those occupations that are projected to lose the most jobs (excluding replacement jobs) in the United States from 1996-2006.

U.S. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB DECLINE 1996-2006

(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Occupation	Employment		Change	
	1996	2006	Numerical Change	Percent Change
Sewing machine operators, garment	453	334	-118	-26%
Farmers	1,109	997	-112	-10%
Bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks	2,250	2,147	-102	-5%
Typists, including word processing	653	552	-100	-15%
Secretaries, except legal and medical	2,881	2,794	-87	-3%
Cleaners and servants, private household	505	421	-84	-17%
Computer operators, except peripheral equipment	258	181	-77	-30%
Farmworkers	873	798	-75	-9%
Duplicating, mail and other office machine operators	196	149	-47	-24%
Welfare eligibility workers and interviewers	109	76	-34	-31%
Textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders	183	155	-28	-15%
Station installers and repairers, telephone	37	10	-27	-74%
Child care workers, private household	275	250	-25	-9%
Inspectors, testers and graders, precision	634	610	-24	-4%
Central office operators	48	26	-23	-47%
Machine tool cutting operators and tenders, metal and plastic	127	105	-22	-17%
Film strippers, printing	26	7	-20	-75%
Peripheral computer equipment operators	33	17	-17	-50%
Directory assistance operators	33	18	-16	-47%
Custom tailors and sewers	87	73	-15	-17%
Textile machine setters and set-up operators	41	27	-14	-34%
Highway maintenance workers	171	158	-14	-8%
Statistical clerks	78	65	-13	-17%
Butchers and meatcutters	217	205	-12	-6%
Paste-up workers	15	4	-11	-75%
Typesetting and composing machine operators and tenders	14	3	-10	-75%
Drilling and boring machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	46	36	-10	-22%
Proofreaders and copy markers	26	16	-10	-38%
Lathe and turning machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	71	61	-10	-14%
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	161	151	-10	-6%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1997.

Job Projections for Montana's Occupations, 1996-2006

Occupational Job Projections, 1996-2006

Estimates are for about 196,600 wage and salary and self-employment jobs opening up in Montana from 1996 through 2006. About 94,000 of those jobs will be generated by industry growth in the state. The remaining jobs will be replacement jobs filled by employers after workers leave existing jobs for various reasons. Montana workers can expect to see about 19,700 full- and part-time jobs opening up each year from a combination of industry growth and worker replacement.

Occupations Projected to Increase from Industry Growth

Services (including health, business and social services) and retail trade (including eating and drinking places) should continue to be the Montana industries generating the most new jobs. Based on this, occupations expected to have the most job growth from 1996-2006 are sales-persons, retail; carpenters; child care workers; waiters and waitresses; first line supervisors, sales; cashiers; janitors and cleaners; bookkeeping and accounting clerks; general managers and top executives; general office clerks; all other managers and administrators; registered nurses; food preparation workers; and secretaries, except legal and medical.

Occupations Projected to Show Decline

Among those occupations projected to show job declines due to declining industries and changing technology, the 2 estimated to lose the most jobs in Montana are farm and ranch managers/operators, with an estimated annual loss of 175 jobs a year, and general farm and ranch workers, with an estimated annual loss of 173 jobs a year. Food batchmakers jobs are projected to decline by 10 a year; sawing machine operators/tenders, 9; log handling equip-ment operators, 8; slaughterers and butchers, 7; roustabouts and service unit operators, 6; and well head pumpers and signal or track switch maintenance workers, 5. Other occupations are projected to show smaller job losses.

Occupations Increasing Due to Both Growth AND Replacements

In addition to showing occupations in Montana which are growing or declining primarily because of industry changes, the Office of Research and Analysis also projects annual job openings based on growth AND replacements. Growth is the increase in demand for workers in specific occupations—and replacements arise from the need to replace workers leaving the labor force (e.g., due to death, retirement, going home to care for children or a sick relative, taking a job in another state, etc.).

Usually openings resulting from replacement needs are greater than those from increased demand—and more jobs will generally be available in large occupations that experience a need to replace workers rather than in occupations experiencing actual growth in demand. Job openings due to growth AND replacements usually differ from openings due to just growth.

In Montana, the 12 occupations with the largest numbers of projected annual job openings from growth AND replacements are salespersons, retail; waiters and waitresses; carpenters; cashiers; first line supervisors, sales; janitors and cleaners; bookkeeping/accounting/auditing clerks; child care workers; general office clerks; general managers and top executives; food preparation/servers, fast food; and secretaries, except legal and medical.

The table below shows those occupations adding more than 100 jobs a year through the year 2006 because of both an increase in demand AND the replacement of workers leaving jobs for a variety of reasons.

Estimated Annual Job Openings Due to Growth AND Replacements In Montana 1996-2006

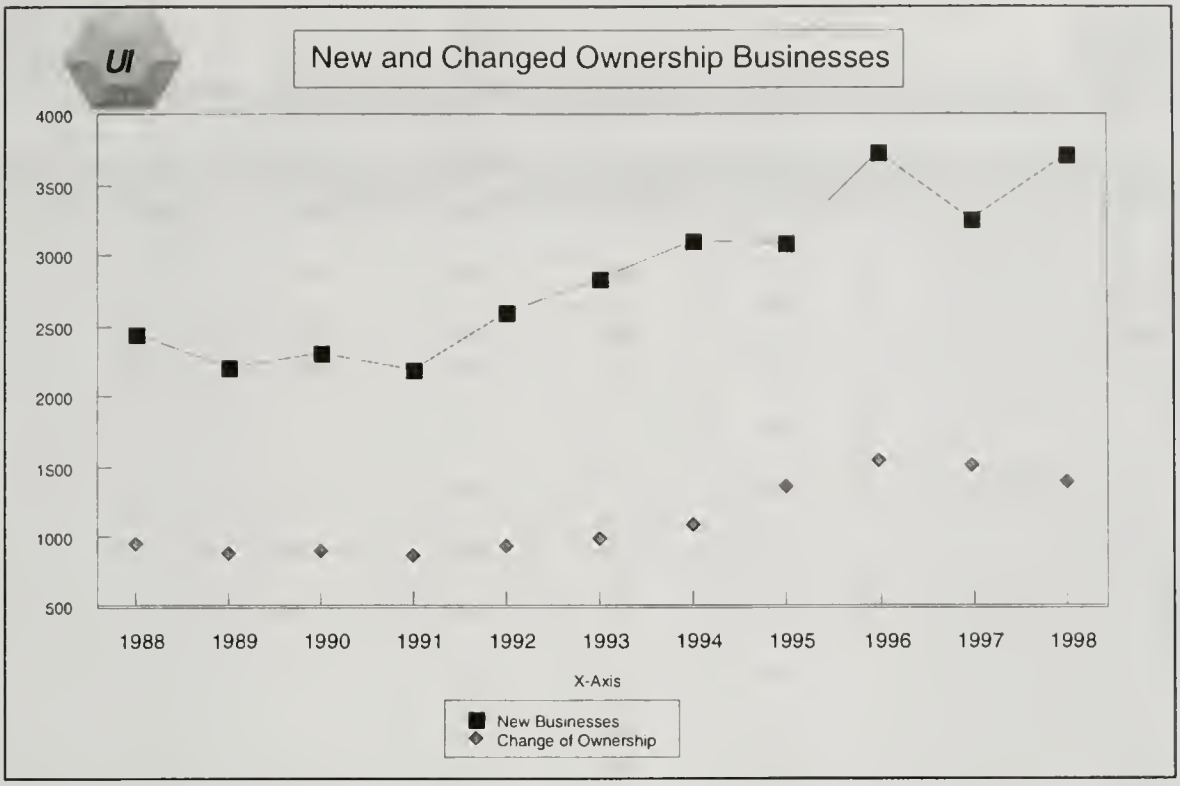
Occupation	Openings Per Year
Salespersons, Retail	1016
Waiters & Waitresses	715
Carpenters	712
Cashiers	576
First Line Supervisors, Sales	493
Janitors & Cleaners	401
Bookkeeping/Accounting/Auditing Clerks	400
Child Care Workers	395
General Office Clerks	334
General Managers & Top Executives	328
Food Preparation/Servers, Fast Food	327
Secretaries, Except Legal & Medical	324
Food Preparation Workers	296
General Farm & Ranch Workers	281
Automotive Mechanics	262
Registered Nurses	251
All Other Managers & Administrators	242
Cooks, Restaurant	233
First Line Supervisors - Construction, Extracting	229
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	220
Truck Drivers, Light	213
Teachers, Secondary School	212
Truck Drivers, Heavy	211
Bartenders	200
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	195
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	188
Cooks, Fast Food	167
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	165
Teachers, Elementary	165
All Other Service Supervisors	160
Vendors, Solictors, Door-to-Door	158
Painters and Paperhangers	157
Other Sales Representatives, Except Retail	144
First Line Supervisors, Clerical	138
All Other Helpers, Laborers, Movers	124
Farm & Ranch Managers/Operators	117
Food Service & Lodging Managers	117
Home Health Aides	116
Amusement & Recreation Attendants	111
Hairdressers & Cosmetologists	111
Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	111
Receptionists & Information Clerks	107
Licensed Practical Nurses	107
Accountants & Auditors	105

Source Montana Department of Labor & Industry's Office of Research & Analysis

More detailed information is available from the Office of Research and Analysis in a publication titled *Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations, 1996–2006* and on the Research and Analysis website at http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/.

Section IV

Tables – Statewide



Source: Montana Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program

NEW AND CHANGED-OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA BY INDUSTRY FOR 1996, 1997 AND 1998

*INDUSTRY	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	148	2.8%	136	2.9%	134	2.6%
Mining	56	1.1%	45	0.9%	41	0.8%
Construction	1,026	19.4%	780	16.4%	822	16.1%
Manufacturing	212	4.0%	192	4.0%	191	3.7%
Transportation, Communication Electric, Gas	278	5.3%	220	4.6%	264	5.2%
Trade: Wholesale, Retail	1,344	25.5%	1,215	25.5%	1,202	23.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	309	5.9%	266	5.6%	294	5.8%
Services	1,734	32.9%	1,777	37.3%	1,991	39.0%
Government	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	6	0.1%
** Nonclassifiable Establishments	170	3.2%	128	2.7%	160	3.1%
STATE TOTAL	5,277	100.0%	4,763	100.0%	5,105	100.0%

*The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner).

**Some new enterprises do not identify their business activities when registering with the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program. Eventually these businesses are placed under proper industry codes.

UI

New and Changed Ownership Businesses In Montana

AREAS	New 1998	Changed 1998	1998 Total	New 1997	Changed 1997	1997 Total
State of MT	3718	1387	5105	3257	1506	4763
Great Falls MSA	238	94	332	211	84	295
Billings MSA	488	166	654	440	195	635
Missoula MSA	354	147	501	367	175	542
Multi County	427	95	522	359	74	433
Anaconda-Butte LFA	217	82	299	183	105	288
Beaverhead	43	13	56	36	15	51
Deer Lodge	20	11	31	18	6	24
Granite	6	2	8	8	6	14
Madison	31	27	58	28	24	52
Powell	12	6	18	18	4	22
Silver Bow	105	23	128	75	50	125
Bozeman LFA	463	182	645	415	192	607
Gallatin	371	148	519	346	155	501
Meagher	7	2	9	2	4	6
Park	85	32	117	67	33	100
Glasgow LFA	77	41	118	73	37	110
Daniels	6	1	7	10	5	15
Phillips	15	13	28	12	8	20
Roosevelt	20	14	34	22	2	24
Sheridan	13	7	20	6	12	18
Valley	23	6	29	23	10	33
Glendive LFA	77	18	95	59	32	91
Dawson	28	5	33	19	11	30
Garfield	5	0	5	2	2	4
McCone	2	1	3	6	1	7
Prairie	2	1	3	2	1	3
Richland	37	11	48	28	16	44
Wibaux	3	0	3	2	1	3
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA	119	38	157	85	55	140
Big Horn	18	3	21	18	7	25
Carbon	47	14	61	34	28	62
Stillwater	39	14	53	23	16	39
Sweet Grass	15	7	22	10	4	14

Changed ownership businesses are successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which account for more than one-fourth of the total.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

New and Changed Ownership Businesses In Montana

AREAS	New 1998	Changed 1998	1998 Total	New 1997	Changed 1997	1997 Total
Havre LFA	58	26	84	67	33	100
Blaine	18	5	23	15	4	19
Hill	30	17	47	48	26	74
Liberty	10	4	14	4	3	7
Helena LFA	245	91	336	199	111	310
Broadwater	8	10	18	12	5	17
Jefferson	27	7	34	22	10	32
Lewis & Clark	210	74	284	165	96	261
Kalispell LFA	492	214	706	442	226	668
Flathead	341	153	494	317	161	478
Lake	81	38	119	69	39	108
Lincoln	70	23	93	56	26	82
Lewistown LFA	55	39	94	47	32	79
Fergus	36	21	57	28	15	43
Golden Valley	2	3	5	2	3	5
Judith Basin	5	4	9	2	2	4
Musselshell	8	7	15	13	4	17
Petroleum	1	0	1	0	1	1
Wheatland	3	4	7	2	7	9
Miles City LFA	94	35	129	63	31	94
Carter	1	1	2	4	0	4
Custer	39	9	48	28	15	43
Fallon	12	11	23	3	7	10
Powder River	10	5	15	10	1	11
Rosebud	29	8	37	15	8	23
Treasure	3	1	4	3	0	3
Missoula LFA	578	226	804	547	251	798
Mineral	16	5	21	12	6	18
Missoula	354	147	501	367	175	542
Ravalli	156	53	209	118	54	172
Sanders	52	21	73	50	16	66
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	90	40	130	67	48	115
Chouteau	19	9	28	14	11	25
Glacier	15	7	22	16	12	28
Pondera	15	4	19	9	1	10
Teton	21	8	29	17	16	33
Toole	20	12	32	11	8	19

Changed ownership businesses are successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which account for more than one-fourth of the total.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Office of Research and Analysis, from Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1998

(IN THOUSANDS)

99BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS.	455.5	459.6	462.3	465.9	467.4	474.0	480.8	476.3	467.6	468.6	469.1	466.7	467.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS.	424.1	428.1	431.6	439.8	442.9	447.9	456.7	454.8	445.8	444.7	442.7	439.4	441.5
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.2	38.6	37.5	42.7	35.8	35.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.4	31.5	30.7	26.1	24.5	26.1	24.1	21.5	21.8	23.9	26.4	27.3	26.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.6%	5.9%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1997

(IN THOUSANDS)

99BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS.	442.9	446.5	449.4	453.1	454.5	460.2	468.1	465.2	455.8	455.9	455.8	456.1	455.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS.	415.1	418.6	422.1	428.9	432.7	436.4	445.1	444.6	435.4	433.3	430.4	428.1	430.9
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	40.1	41.6	37.4	33.9	26.3	32.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.8	27.9	27.3	24.2	21.8	23.8	23.0	20.6	20.4	22.6	25.4	28.0	24.4
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6.2%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	5.0%	5.6%	6.1%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1996

(IN THOUSANDS)

99BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	432.8	437.6	440.4	444.5	445.5	452.7	459.2	455.7	447.0	446.7	445.6	443.3	445.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403.1	407.7	412.3	420.5	423.5	429.4	437.5	436.7	428.3	427.0	423.9	419.3	422.4
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE .	30.5	29.5	39.0	35.6	37.1	37.4	39.3	37.8	36.6	36.2	31.4	28.7	34.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.7	29.9	28.1	24.0	22.0	23.3	21.7	19.0	18.7	19.7	21.7	24.0	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	6.9%	6.8%	6.4%	5.4%	4.9%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	5.3%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1995

(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	430.9	436.7	434.8	435.6	435.0	441.8	448.0	444.4	436.0	434.6	434.2	433.2	437.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	402.7	403.8	406.4	410.8	411.2	416.0	423.5	421.8	414.0	411.1	408.4	406.0	411.3
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE .	25.2	28.0	28.8	32.1	31.4	32.7	34.7	36.3	32.9	33.0	28.3	28.9	31.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	32.9	28.4	24.8	23.8	25.8	24.5	22.6	22.0	23.5	25.8	27.2	25.8
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	6.6%	7.5%	6.5%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1994

(IN THOUSANDS)

97BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	427.0	431.6	434.7	439.7	439.5	446.3	452.8	450.4	441.3	438.9	437.4	434.3	439.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	399.5	403.4	408.8	418.5	420.3	425.6	433.0	432.3	422.7	418.8	415.0	408.9	417.2
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.8	27.6	31.3	34.2	35.8	36.1	35.9	33.2	28.1	29.9	23.1	23.0	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	28.2	25.9	21.2	19.2	20.7	19.8	18.1	18.6	20.1	22.4	25.4	22.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	6.4%	6.5%	6.0%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.9%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1993

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	417.3	419.6	422.7	424.6	424.4	433.8	437.5	432.5	424.1	426.4	427.2	427.4	426.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	384.1	386.5	391.1	398.6	399.7	406.9	412.6	411.0	403.4	404.0	403.0	402.2	400.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24.9	23.3	25.3	27.9	30.3	33.2	34.3	31.6	31.7	28.6	24.8	25.1	28.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.2	33.1	31.6	26.0	24.7	26.9	24.9	21.5	20.7	22.4	24.2	25.2	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1992

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	412.2	415.1	418.9	421.8	421.6	430.0	432.3	426.9	419.1	419.7	421.6	418.8	422.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.7	380.2	385.7	393.7	394.4	400.5	405.1	402.3	394.4	393.6	393.7	389.2	393.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.6	27.5	32.3	34.0	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.8	34.4	30.2	28.6	28.3	31.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	34.5	34.9	33.2	28.1	27.2	29.5	27.2	24.6	24.7	26.1	27.9	29.6	29.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	8.4%	8.4%	7.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%	7.1%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	7.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%

ANNUAL MONTANA LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1991

(IN THOUSANDS)

96BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PERSONS	397.3	399.5	402.3	404.7	403.3	411.0	414.6	412.0	405.8	406.8	409.4	411.6	407.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	365.5	366.1	368.6	375.8	376.9	382.5	387.7	387.6	381.1	380.3	379.8	379.7	378.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	22.9	22.1	26.7	30.4	31.0	36.3	37.8	34.7	31.4	33.0	25.1	24.9	29.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.8	33.4	33.7	28.9	26.4	28.5	26.9	24.4	24.7	26.5	29.6	31.9	29.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED.	8.0%	8.4%	8.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	7.2%	7.8%	7.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%

SOURCE. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

1997 Current Population Survey Data

The following tables contain data from the 1997 Current Population Survey (CPS), a national survey of about 60,000 households conducted monthly from which the national unemployment rate is derived. The CPS is one of the few current sources of information on demographic and economic characteristics on a subnational level. Data for the nation and all states is published each year by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the *Geographic Profile* bulletin.

Information on the nation and all other states will be available when the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*, 1997, is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1999.

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age and race. Age 16+

Table 12

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	Error range of rate (a)
Total	675	454	67.3%	430	63.6%	24	5.4%	4.7 - 6.0%
Men	333	242	72.8%	228	68.4%	15	6.0%	5.1 - 6.9%
Women	342	212	61.9%	202	59.0%	10	4.6%	3.8 - 5.4%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	55	28	51.1%	23	42.3%	5	17.3%	13.7 - 20.8%
White, both sexes	627	426	68.0%	406	64.8%	20	4.8%	4.2 - 5.4%
Men	309	227	73.6%	215	69.6%	12	5.4%	4.5 - 6.2%
Women	318	199	62.6%	191	60.0%	8	4.1%	3.3 - 4.9%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	50	26	52.8%	22	44.4%	4	15.9%	12.3 - 19.5%

(a) Error ranges are calculated at the 90-percent confidence interval, which means that if repeated samples were drawn from the same population and an error range constructed around each sample estimate, in 9 out of 10 cases the true value based on a complete census of the population would be contained within these error ranges.

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Employed and unemployed persons by full- and part-time status, sex, age, race and Hispanic origin. Age 16+

Table 13

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Employed (a)									Unemployed	
	Full-time workers					Part-time workers					
	Total	At work			Not at work	Total	At work (b)		Not at work	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
		35 hours or more	1 to 34 hours				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for noneconomic reasons			
			Economic reasons	Noneconomic reasons							
Total	333	280	7	32	14	97	13	76	8	20	4
Men	201	172	5	16	8	27	4	21	2	13	2
Women	132	108	3	16	6	70	9	55	6	8	2
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	8	6	(c)	1	(c)	15	2	13	1	-	-
White, both sexes	314	264	7	30	13	92	12	73	8	16	4
Hispanic Origin	6	4	(c)	1	(c)	2	(c)	2	(c)	-	-

(a) Employed persons are classified as full- or part-time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they are at work during the reference week. Persons absent from work are classified according to their usual status.

(b) Includes some persons at work 35 hours or more classified by their reason for working part time.

(c) Less than 500 persons employed or less than 0.05 percent of total employed

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of employed persons by sex, race, Hispanic origin and occupation. Age 16+

Table 15

Population group	Total Employed		Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales and administrative support			Service Occupations	Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical			Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Total	430	100.0%	13.3%	14.1%	2.2%	12.3%	13.0%	15.4%	10.2%	2.9%	4.5%	3.8%	8.2%
Men	228	100.0%	14.6%	12.2%	1.6%	11.1%	4.1%	9.5%	17.5%	3.8%	7.9%	5.4%	12.3%
Women	202	100.0%	11.9%	16.3%	2.9%	13.7%	23.1%	22.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.9%	3.6%
White, both sexes	406	100.0%	13.5%	14.4%	2.2%	12.7%	12.7%	15.1%	10.1%	2.8%	4.5%	3.8%	8.3%
Hispanic origin	8	100.0%	13.1%	9.7%	(a)	7.8%	8.8%	22.8%	10.7%	4.7%	2.9%	4.9%	14.5%

(a) Less than 500 persons employed or less than 0.05 percent of total employed

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Persons at work by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin. Age 16+

Table 18

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Total at work	Hours of work							
		1 to 14 hours	15 to 29 hours	30 to 34 hours	35 hours and over				
					Total	35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 to 48 hours	49 hours and over
Total	408	31	58	34	285	28	121	43	92
Men	218	12	19	14	173	12	66	26	68
Women	190	20	38	20	112	17	55	17	23
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23	6	8	3	7	1	4	1	1
White, both sexes	385	30	55	31	268	27	112	42	88
Hispanic origin	7	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	1

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Persons at work 1 to 34 hours by sex, race, reason for working less than 35 hours, and usual status.

Table 19

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group	Usually work full time						Usually work part time							
	Total	Slack work or business conditions	Vacation or personal day	Holiday, legal or religious	Weather related curtailment	Other reasons (a)	Total	Slack work or business conditions	Could only find part-time work	Child-care problems	Other family or personal obligatons	In school or training	Retired or Social Security limit on earnings	Other reasons (b)
Total	39	6	12	4	3	14	84	5	6	1	21	23	8	19
Men	21	4	6	2	3	7	24	2	2	(c)	1	10	4	6
Women	18	2	6	2	(c)	7	60	3	5	1	20	13	4	14
White, both sexes	37	6	11	3	3	13	83	5	6	1	21	21	8	20

(a) Includes seasonal work, job started or ended, own illness, child-care problems, other family or personal obligations, labor dispute, in school or training, civic or military duty, and all other reasons.

(b) Includes seasonal work, health and medical limitations, full-time work week less than 35 hours, and all other reasons.

(c) Less than 500 persons.

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of unemployed persons by sex, age, race and reason for unemployment. Age 16+

Table 21

Population Group	Total unamployad		Job losers and persons who complatad temporary jobs (a)		Job leavers	Reentrants	New Entrants
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Total	On temporary layoff			
Total	24	100.0%	45.9%	20.7%	14.4%	36.3%	3.5%
Men	15	100.0%	57.8%	25.7%	11.9%	27.9%	2.5%
Women	10	100.0%	28.1%	13.3%	18.1%	48.9%	5.0%
White, both sexes	20	100.0%	48.3%	23.4%	14.4%	33.7%	3.6%

(a) Formerly called "job losers."

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

Montana 1997 Annual Averages

Percent distribution of unemployed persons by sex, age, race and duration of unemployment. Age 16+

Table 22

Population group	Total unemployed		Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over				
	Number (in thousands)	Percent			Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over		
							Total	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks and over
Total	24	100.0%	40.0%	31.2%	28.8%	14.8%	14.0%	7.8%	6 2%
Men	15	100.0%	38.1%	30.8%	31.2%	16.9%	14 2%	5.4%	8 8%
Women	10	100.0%	42.9%	31.8%	25.2%	11.7%	13.5%	11.3%	2.2%
White, both sexes	20	100.0%	40.8%	32.6%	26.6%	14.0%	12.7%	7.9%	4.7%

NOTE: Data for demographic groups are not shown when they do not meet BLS publication standards of reliability for the particular area based on the sample in that area. Items may not add to totals or compute to displayed percentages because of rounding.

MONTANA
STATEWIDE ANNUAL AVERAGE
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY JOBS

(THOUSANDS OF JOBS)

	1980	1985	*1990	*1995	*1996	*1997	*1998
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	280.4	279.1	297.3	350.8	360.3	364.9	372.9
MINING	8.8	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
METAL MINING	1.9	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
COAL & NONMETAL***	2.2	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
COAL MINING	NA	NA	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
NONMETAL	NA	NA	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.5	11.5	10.4	16.1	17.1	17.7	18.8
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION	4.6	3.3	2.9	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8
SPECIAL TRADE	6.0	5.0	4.7	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.7
MANUFACTURING	24.2	21.8	22.3	23.4	23.9	24.1	24.5
DURABLE GOODS	15.2	13.5	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.9	15.2
LUMBER & WOOD	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
PRIMARY METAL	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3
FOOD & KINDRED	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	22.4	20.7	20.1	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.1	12.1	12.3	13.1	13.2	13.7	13.9
COMMUN. & PUBLIC UTIL.	9.3	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	72.3	74.6	79.0	96.1	98.4	98.8	100.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.8	16.6	15.9	18.4	18.5	18.6	19.0
RETAIL TRADE	54.5	58.0	63.1	77.8	79.9	80.2	81.4
GEN. MDSE., APPAREL***	8.3	8.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	NA	NA	6.5	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
FOOD STORES	7.9	8.7	9.7	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.2
AUTO DEALERS, SERV. STATIONS	7.7	7.8	8.6	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.8
EATING & DRINKING	19.7	22.0	23.7	30.0	31.0	31.0	31.1
FINANCE, INS., REAL ESTATE	12.9	13.3	13.4	15.5	16.1	16.4	17.0
SERVICES	55.1	60.6	74.5	96.6	101.7	103.9	107.1
HOTEL & LODGING PLACES	6.8	6.8	7.2	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
MEDICAL & HEALTH SERV.	18.2	21.2	25.8	31.4	32.2	32.3	32.9
GOVERNMENT	70.2	69.9	71.4	76.9	77.0	77.4	78.3
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13.8	12.8	14.0	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	19.0	19.4	20.8	22.4	22.8	23.1	23.5
STATE EDUCATION	NA	8.7	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.3
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT**	NA	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37.4	37.6	36.6	41.3	41.4	41.6	42.2
LOCAL EDUCATION	NA	22.3	23.2	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVT.**	NA	15.4	13.4	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.3

*Employment within a selected industry may not be comparable prior to 1987 because of revision of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) that took place that year.

**Items marked with an ** are produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators.

***These items became separate after 1990.

NA=Not Available.

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

STATEWIDE
ALL WORKERS/FEMALE WORKERS
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

98BM

	1998		1997	
	ALL Workers	*Female Workers	ALL Workers	*Female Workers
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY JOBS	372.9	185.1	364.9	180.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	294.6	143.3	287.5	139.0
MINING	5.2	0.6	5.4	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	18.8	2.0	17.7	2.0
MANUFACTURING	24.5	5.6	24.1	5.6
DURABLE GOODS	15.2	2.8	14.9	2.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.1	0.9	7.1	0.8
NONDURABLE	9.3	2.8	9.2	2.7
FOOD & KINDRED	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.6
TRANS., COMM. & UTIL.	21.6	5.9	21.1	5.8
TRANSPORTATION	13.9	3.4	13.7	3.4
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	7.7	2.5	7.5	2.4
TRADE	100.4	47.9	98.8	47.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	19.0	4.4	18.6	4.5
RETAIL TRADE	81.4	43.4	80.2	42.7
FIRE	17.0	12.2	16.4	11.7
SERVICES	107.1	69.2	103.9	66.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	78.3	41.7	77.4	41.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12.7	5.2	12.7	5.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23.5	12.0	23.1	11.8
STATE EDUCATION	12.3	6.7	12.0	6.5
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.2	24.6	41.6	24.1
LOCAL EDUCATION	26.8	17.7	26.6	17.4

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION ESTABLISHMENT DATA. REVISED TO 1998 BENCHMARKS. PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS BY: THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA.

*Female employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator.

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

1998 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY JOBS

(in thousands)

BMK 98

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	357.3	359.6	362.2	368.2	375.5	378.2	376.4	378.9	381.6	380.7	379.1	377.3	372.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	279.1	280.2	282.1	288.3	295.3	302.6	305.0	307.0	303.0	299.2	297.2	296.5	294.6
MINING	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2
METAL MINING	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
GOLD & SILVER MINING	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	15.5	15.4	15.8	17.8	19.3	20.4	20.9	21.6	20.8	20.6	19.6	18.2	18.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.8
SPECIAL TRADE	8.0	8.1	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.7
MANUFACTURING	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	24.5
DURABLE GOODS	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODS.	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
LOGGING*	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
SAWMILLS & PLANNING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
STONE, CLAY, GLASS*	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
PRIMARY METAL IND.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GODDS	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORT & PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.3	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.4	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.1	21.6
TRANSPORTATION	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	13.9
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
TRADE	96.0	95.9	97.0	98.2	100.8	102.9	103.6	104.4	102.9	101.0	101.0	101.3	100.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.0
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0
RETAIL TRADE	77.6	77.4	78.3	79.0	81.5	83.6	84.3	85.2	83.8	81.8	81.9	82.2	81.4
HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.6	8.7
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.3	7.5
FOOD STORES	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8
NEW, USED CAR DEALERS	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
GAS STATIONS	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
EATING & DRINKING	28.8	29.0	29.9	29.9	31.2	32.6	33.2	33.8	32.8	31.3	30.6	30.3	31.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.0
SERVICES	101.0	102.3	103.0	105.1	107.0	110.2	111.5	112.0	110.0	108.1	107.0	107.5	107.1
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.9	11.2	11.7	12.0	10.7	9.2	8.1	8.4	9.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.2	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.5
HEALTH SERVICES	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.3	32.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	78.2	79.4	80.1	79.9	80.2	75.6	71.4	71.9	78.6	81.5	81.9	80.8	78.3
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.6	14.0	14.0	13.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	12.7
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.2	23.6	20.8	20.8	21.0	24.4	25.2	25.0	24.6	23.5
STATE EDUCATION	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.3	12.3
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT*	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.2
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.8	43.9	44.1	43.6	43.6	41.2	36.6	36.9	40.6	43.6	44.7	44.2	42.2
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.0	28.9	24.4	19.9	19.8	24.9	28.7	29.5	29.5	26.8
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT*	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.7	16.8	16.7	17.2	15.7	14.9	15.2	14.8	15.3

DATA IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE-58872 IS PRINTED 58.9)

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION REVISED TO 1998 BENCHMARKS PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BY THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH & ANALYSIS, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY FOR USE AS ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

1997 ANNUAL MONTANA INDUSTRY JOBS

(in thousands)

BMK 98

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	349.9	352 0	354.5	358.9	367 6	369.6	367.9	371 5	374 3	373.2	370 1	369 7	364 9
TOTAL PRIVATE	272.3	272 9	275.2	279.3	287 8	295.9	298.0	300.6	296.4	292 6	289 5	289 9	287 5
MINING	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
METAL MINING	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1 8	1 8	1.8	1 9
GOLD & SILVER MINING	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 7
COAL MINING	1.0	1 0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1 0	1.0	1 0	1.0	1.0
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1 8	1 8	1 7	1 7	1 7
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	13.3	13.4	13.7	15.6	17.9	19.0	20.1	21.0	20 6	20 5	19.5	18.1	17.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.3	4.2	4 1	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	2 1	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.9	4.1	4 5	4.7	4 6	4.3	3 8	3 0	3 5
SPECIAL TRADE	6.9	6.9	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.8	10 1	9.8	9.9	9 5	9.1	8 9
MANUFACTURING	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.7	24.4	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.8	24 6	24.5	24 1
DURABLE GOODS	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.2	15 1	15.1	14 9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODS.	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7 6	7.5	7 4	7 2	7 2	7 1
LOGGING*	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1 2
SAWMILLS & PLANNING	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3 4
STONE, CLAY, GLASS*	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1 1	1.1	1.0	1.0
PRIMARY METAL IND.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 0	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 1
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.0	9.0	8 9	9 0	9.2	9 1	9 2	9.4	9.6	9 5	9 4	9 2
FOOD & KINDRED PROD	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2 8	2 7	2 5
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.0	3 0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3 1	3 1	3 1
TRANSPORT & PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.8	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.1
TRANSPORTATION	13.2	13.3	13 4	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.2	14 0	14.0	14 2	14 3	13.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORT	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3 2
COMMUNICATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3 6
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4 0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
TRADE	94.5	94.4	95.1	96.0	99.1	101.4	102.2	103.0	101.1	99.7	99 4	100.2	98.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	18 0	18.0	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.9	18 6
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.6	9 7	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.8	9.7
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9 1	9 1	9 0
RETAIL TRADE	76.5	76.4	77.0	77.4	80.3	82.5	83.3	84.2	82.4	80.9	80.7	81.3	80.2
HARDWARE & GARDEN SUPPLIES	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4 4	4 3	4.3	4 2	4 2	4 2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.5	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8 4	8.5	9.0	9.4	8 4
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7 1	7.2	7.8	8 1	7.1
FOOD STORES	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	11 7	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6
NEW, USED CAR DEALERS	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3 8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
GAS STATIONS	4.8	4 8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2 2	2 2	2.3	2.4	2 2
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.3	3.2	3 2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
EATING & DRINKING	28.5	28.9	29.5	29.9	31.2	32.6	33.3	33.8	32.7	31.3	30.3	30.0	31.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8 6	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0	8 4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.4
SERVICES	99.6	100.1	101.2	102.4	103.9	107.4	107.7	108.6	106.2	104.0	102.4	103.4	103.9
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.9	11.0	11.5	11.7	10.5	8.9	7.7	8.0	9.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2 6	2 6	2 6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.9	12.0	12.3	12 5	12.7	13 0	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6
HEALTH SERVICES	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.5	32.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	77.6	79.1	79.3	79.6	79.8	73.7	69.9	70.9	77.9	80.6	80.6	79.8	77.4
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11 8	11.8	11.8	12 0	13 0	13.5	14.0	14.0	13.5	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.7
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	23 4	24.4	24.3	24.1	23 0	20 2	19.8	20.5	24 1	24.7	24 7	24.1	23 1
STATE EDUCATION	12.2	13 1	12.9	12.8	11.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.2	12.0
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT*	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11 2	11 2	11.1	11 1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42 4	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.8	40.0	36.1	36.4	40.3	43.4	43.8	43.8	41.6
LOCAL EDUCATION	28 2	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	23.9	19.6	19.4	24.7	28.7	29.2	29.2	26.6
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT*	14 2	14.1	14.2	14 5	14.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	15.6	14 7	14 6	14 6	15.0

DATA IS ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST HUNDRED (EXAMPLE-58872 IS PRINTED 58 9)

1987 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION REVISED TO 1998 BENCHMARKS PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U S BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BY THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH & ANALYSIS, MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY FOR USE AS ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SOURCE Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

Montana Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1998 for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers*

PRODUCTION WORKERS

(in thousands)

98BM

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	232.9	232.8	234.2	240.0	246.2	253.9	256.8	259.3	255.0	251.0	249.1	248.6	246.7
MINING	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.0	11.9	12.1	14.1	15.8	16.8	17.3	17.9	17.2	17.1	15.9	14.5	15.2
MANUFACTURING	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.4
DURABLE GOODS	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0
NONDURABLE	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.3	18.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.0
COMM-UTILITIES	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
TRADE	83.6	82.8	83.6	84.8	87.2	89.1	89.9	91.2	89.9	88.0	88.6	88.8	87.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.4	15.5	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	16.0
RETAIL TRADE	68.2	67.3	67.9	68.6	71.0	72.9	73.6	75.0	73.9	72.0	72.6	73.0	71.3
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.3
SERVICES	85.0	85.9	86.5	88.6	89.9	93.9	95.4	96.1	93.6	91.3	90.1	90.6	90.6

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	353.43	359.83	356.94	360.93	370.01	366.42	371.77	375.96	370.01	372.92	366.34	370.43	365.79
MINING	713.86	712.67	732.75	747.38	753.17	741.53	750.90	720.86	756.96	701.22	693.25	719.93	729.05
CONSTRUCTION	556.49	577.63	595.65	610.74	692.86	644.62	675.28	681.14	630.56	651.50	620.68	643.85	635.65
MANUFACTURING	545.48	544.90	533.13	536.84	557.80	543.76	533.61	551.63	548.02	560.57	479.39	555.61	541.16
DURABLE GOODS	517.97	523.77	508.03	508.42	512.42	518.66	502.18	524.44	533.06	540.60	522.32	526.14	519.43
NONDURABLE	609.60	595.40	589.63	600.80	660.56	605.68	609.12	616.27	582.47	602.50	391.57	614.26	588.24
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	560.88	567.49	548.66	562.06	563.57	573.21	593.42	591.62	576.57	573.27	567.38	563.60	570.62
TRANSPORTATION	514.36	521.43	501.75	515.06	514.84	525.14	548.08	549.77	518.97	514.75	506.79	502.88	519.17
COMM-UTILITIES	645.17	651.23	630.48	642.41	652.07	658.82	672.36	664.80	680.73	675.12	673.54	675.29	661.06
TRADE	256.03	260.17	261.65	264.62	268.20	269.65	276.83	276.43	274.21	275.12	274.76	275.42	269.40
WHOLESALE TRADE	451.61	449.82	450.53	453.91	463.83	458.75	484.60	481.19	473.63	475.95	486.75	486.02	468.26
RETAIL TRADE	212.16	216.61	218.51	220.13	223.29	227.36	230.99	231.66	231.20	230.17	228.14	229.94	225.44
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	376.59	399.31	389.48	382.97	379.82	377.67	373.75	389.02	381.28	385.55	391.32	385.92	383.76
SERVICES	315.95	321.24	318.01	315.07	315.88	314.85	316.94	323.40	321.43	321.46	325.39	322.66	319.75

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	11.22	11.28	11.26	11.35	11.42	11.24	11.30	11.29	11.42	11.51	11.52	11.54	11.36
MINING	17.16	17.34	17.53	17.88	17.68	17.74	17.71	17.37	17.98	17.40	17.64	17.82	17.61
CONSTRUCTION	16.13	16.09	16.50	16.33	17.15	16.70	16.84	16.86	16.55	16.62	16.73	16.68	16.64
MANUFACTURING	13.74	13.76	13.67	13.73	13.98	13.56	13.86	13.86	13.98	13.91	13.17	13.96	13.77
DURABLE GOODS	13.08	13.16	13.06	13.07	12.94	12.87	13.25	13.21	13.36	13.25	13.19	13.32	13.15
NONDURABLE	15.24	15.15	15.08	15.21	16.31	15.18	15.19	15.33	15.45	15.37	13.14	15.28	15.20
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	14.76	14.74	14.67	14.83	14.87	14.85	14.91	14.94	14.86	14.89	15.09	14.91	14.86
TRANSPORTATION	13.36	13.37	13.38	13.59	13.62	13.64	13.60	13.71	13.41	13.44	13.66	13.41	13.52
COMM-UTILITIES	17.39	17.32	17.04	17.04	17.07	16.98	17.24	17.09	17.41	17.40	17.54	17.54	17.26
TRADE	8.89	8.91	8.93	8.97	8.97	8.87	8.93	8.86	9.02	9.08	9.22	9.15	8.98
WHOLESALE TRADE	12.51	12.60	12.48	12.47	12.57	12.50	12.82	12.73	12.63	12.76	13.12	13.03	12.69
RETAIL TRADE	7.80	7.82	7.86	7.89	7.89	7.84	7.83	7.80	8.00	8.02	8.09	8.04	7.91
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	10.49	10.91	10.70	10.55	10.58	10.52	10.44	10.60	10.68	10.83	10.84	10.78	10.66
SERVICES	10.71	10.78	10.78	10.79	10.60	10.46	10.46	10.50	10.75	10.86	11.03	11.05	10.73

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	31.5	31.9	31.7	31.8	32.4	32.6	32.9	33.3	32.4	32.4	31.8	32.1	32.2
MINING	41.6	41.1	41.8	41.8	42.6	41.8	42.4	41.5	42.1	40.3	39.3	40.4	41.4
CONSTRUCTION	34.5	35.9	36.1	37.4	40.4	38.6	40.1	40.4	38.1	39.2	37.1	38.6	38.2
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.6	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.1	38.5	39.8	39.2	40.3	36.4	39.8	39.3
DURABLE GOODS	39.6	39.8	38.9	38.9	39.6	40.3	37.9	39.7	39.9	40.8	39.6	39.5	39.5
NONDURABLE	40.0	39.3	39.1	39.5	40.5	39.9	40.1	40.2	37.7	39.2	29.8	40.2	38.7
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	38.0	38.5	37.4	37.9	37.9	38.6	39.8	39.6	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.8	38.4
TRANSPORTATION	38.5	39.0	37.5	37.9	37.8	38.5	40.3	40.1	38.7	38.3	37.1	37.5	38.4
COMM-UTILITIES	37.1	37.6	37.0	37.7	38.2	38.8	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	38.4	38.5	38.3
TRADE	28.8	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.9	30.4	31.0	31.2	30.4	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	36.1	35.7	36.1	36.4	36.9	36.7	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.3	36.9
RETAIL TRADE	27.2	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.3	29.0	29.5	29.7	28.9	28.7	28.2	28.6	28.5
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	35.9	36.6	36.4	36.3	35.9	35.9	35.8	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.1	35.8	36.0
SERVICES	29.5	29.8	29.5	29.2	29.8	30.1	30.3	30.8	29.9	29.6	29.5	29.2	29.8

Selected industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Revised to 1998 Benchmarks

*Produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural production employment is actually a count of the number jobs filled rather than the number of persons employed

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

Montana Annual Statewide Hours & Earnings Report for 1997 for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers*

PRODUCTION WORKERS

(in thousands)

98BM

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	228.9	229.2	230.9	234.8	242.7	250.2	251.6	254.3	249.7	245.5	242.5	242.7	241.9
MINING	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	9.9	10.0	10.5	12.0	14.3	15.2	16.2	17.1	16.9	16.6	15.9	14.6	14.1
MANUFACTURING	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.7	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5
DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0
NONDURABLE	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.1	18.6	18.4	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.8
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.1
COMM-UTILITIES	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6
TRADE	82.9	82.9	83.3	84.2	87.2	89.1	89.5	90.4	88.4	87.3	87.0	87.6	86.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7
RETAIL TRADE	67.8	67.8	68.0	68.6	71.3	73.1	73.5	74.4	72.6	71.5	71.2	71.8	71.0
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.8
SERVICES	84.1	84.4	85.5	86.5	87.8	91.6	92.0	92.9	90.2	87.5	85.9	86.7	87.9

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	337.44	345.16	341.46	343.49	351.95	352.95	354.47	360.88	362.19	361.26	360.47	357.12	352.91
MINING	666.80	674.78	663.77	701.35	713.93	708.18	685.48	673.58	724.12	702.66	728.69	744.31	699.64
CONSTRUCTION	517.44	547.41	537.86	547.75	632.42	603.82	613.43	644.73	643.20	646.00	600.40	587.82	600.34
MANUFACTURING	510.51	521.14	515.97	521.53	523.37	521.51	509.38	540.15	541.23	547.55	543.75	561.60	530.27
DURABLE GOODS	482.89	496.25	485.55	489.06	498.54	496.91	484.45	520.49	525.21	521.88	519.33	539.28	505.20
NONDURABLE	566.96	572.60	583.76	591.23	577.54	576.57	569.80	585.46	580.00	604.80	597.07	613.09	585.29
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	580.32	561.44	553.34	548.41	552.96	571.35	573.27	578.95	569.11	560.33	570.19	559.06	565.41
TRANSPORTATION	499.52	506.73	507.09	500.63	508.13	513.98	523.60	530.64	520.31	513.59	518.02	513.76	513.16
COMM-UTILITIES	727.47	661.54	638.72	635.80	636.34	673.31	659.62	666.86	659.10	646.57	669.12	647.47	660.61
TRADE	243.10	249.69	249.11	252.57	256.06	258.76	260.95	266.45	262.47	258.09	259.00	259.00	256.31
WHOLESALE TRADE	429.09	451.08	443.20	445.11	456.69	450.18	455.84	461.35	459.04	447.86	450.33	449.24	449.90
RETAIL TRADE	201.75	205.15	205.98	209.33	211.48	216.75	219.32	225.15	219.93	216.01	216.37	217.70	214.23
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	352.76	371.68	365.82	352.59	352.36	364.32	356.00	361.22	363.43	368.19	387.14	376.20	364.32
SERVICES	303.39	310.96	307.69	306.19	305.91	307.20	309.06	308.86	310.66	312.15	312.87	311.46	308.29

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

(in dollars)

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	10.85	10.82	10.84	10.87	10.93	10.86	10.84	10.87	11.11	11.15	11.16	11.16	10.96
MINING	16.67	15.99	16.15	16.90	16.45	16.28	16.36	16.27	16.84	16.73	16.79	17.15	16.54
CONSTRUCTION	15.68	15.42	15.59	15.74	15.89	15.89	15.81	15.88	16.08	15.99	15.80	15.93	15.84
MANUFACTURING	13.09	13.16	13.23	13.17	13.15	13.27	13.44	13.37	13.43	13.29	13.36	13.50	13.29
DURABLE GOODS	12.35	12.50	12.45	12.35	12.34	12.58	12.85	12.82	12.81	12.76	12.76	12.84	12.63
NONDURABLE	14.65	14.57	14.93	14.93	15.04	14.86	14.80	14.71	14.91	14.40	14.67	14.99	14.78
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	14.88	14.47	14.60	14.47	14.40	14.65	14.44	14.51	14.63	14.63	14.81	14.79	14.61
TRANSPORTATION	13.18	13.06	13.24	13.14	13.13	13.35	13.09	13.20	13.41	13.34	13.49	13.52	13.26
COMM-UTILITIES	17.70	17.05	17.17	17.00	16.79	16.96	16.87	16.84	16.90	17.06	17.29	17.22	17.07
TRADE	8.56	8.61	8.59	8.62	8.68	8.54	8.50	8.54	8.72	8.69	8.75	8.75	8.63
WHOLESALE TRADE	12.19	12.60	12.38	12.33	12.41	12.30	12.32	12.27	12.44	12.27	12.44	12.41	12.36
RETAIL TRADE	7.50	7.46	7.49	7.53	7.58	7.50	7.46	7.53	7.69	7.66	7.70	7.72	7.57
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	10.05	10.10	10.05	9.74	9.87	9.90	10.00	10.09	10.18	10.46	10.52	10.45	10.12
SERVICES	10.39	10.40	10.43	10.45	10.30	10.24	10.20	10.16	10.39	10.51	10.57	10.63	10.38

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TITLE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL PRIVATE													
NONAG PRODUCTION JOBS	31.1	31.9	31.5	31.6	32.2	32.5	32.7	33.2	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.0	32.2
MINING	40.0	42.2	41.1	41.5	43.4	43.5	41.9	41.4	43.0	42.0	43.4	43.4	42.3
CONSTRUCTION	33.0	35.5	34.5	34.8	39.8	38.0	38.8	40.6	40.0	40.4	38.0	36.9	37.9
MANUFACTURING	39.0	39.6	39.0	39.6	39.8	39.3	37.9	40.4	40.3	41.2	40.7	41.6	39.9
DURABLE GOODS	39.1	39.7	39.0	39.6	40.4	39.5	37.7	40.6	41	40.9	40.7	42.0	40.0
NONDURABLE	38.7	39.3	39.1	39.6	38.4	38.8	38.5	39.8	38.9	42.0	40.7	40.9	39.6
TRANS-COMM-UTILITIES	39.0	38.8	37.9	37.9	38.4	39.0	39.7	39.9	38.9	38.3	38.5	37.8	38.7
TRANSPORTATION	37.9	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.7	38.5	40.0	40.2	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.0	38.7
COMM-UTILITIES	41.1	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.9	39.7	39.1	39.6	39.0	37.9	38.7	37.6	38.7
TRADE	28.4	29.0	29.0	29.3	29.5	30.3	30.7	31.2	30.1	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	35.2	35.8	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.6	37.0	37.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.4
RETAIL TRADE	26.9	27.5	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.9	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.3
FINANCE-INSUR-REAL EST	35.1	36.8	36.4	36.2	35.7	36.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.2	36.8	36.0	36.0
SERVICES	29.2	29.9	29.5	29.3	29.7	30.0	30.3	30.4	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.3	29.7

Selected Industries series began January 1950. Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Revised to 1998 Benchmarks

*Produced by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry for use as state economic indicators. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural production employment is actually a count of the number jobs filled rather than the number of persons employed

SOURCE: Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN MONTANA BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1998

(Preliminary)*

STATEWIDE	SIC CODE	ESTAB-LISH-MENTS	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL WAGES PAID ($)	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE ($)
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES		36,084	364,707	8,262,519,546	22,655
PRIVATE		33,374	294,193	6,384,441,574	21,702
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING		914	4,716	79,250,472	16,805
AGRI PRODUCTION-CROPS	01	124	978	15,522,713	15,871
AGRI PRODUCTION-LIVESTOCK	02	244	1,713	29,951,965	17,485
AGRI SERVICES	07	474	1,760	26,367,217	149,851
FORESTRY	08	67	238	7,210,779	30,297
FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING	09	5	25	197,798	7,911
MINING		354	5,161	225,872,407	43,765
METAL MINING	10	53	1,827	82,291,595	45,041
BITUM COAL & LIGNITE MINING	12	9	971	54,175,505	55,793
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	13	233	1,564	57,117,813	36,520
MINING & QUARRYING-NONMETAL	14	59	798	32,287,494	40,460
CONSTRUCTION		4,182	18,851	527,439,330	27,979
GENERAL BUILDING	15	1,415	5,353	139,515,168	26,062
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	16	387	3,785	131,498,902	34,742
SPECIAL TRADE	17	2,380	9,711	256,425,260	26,405
MANUFACTURING		1,560	24,284	758,008,337	31,214
FOOD PRODUCTS	20	159	2,611	68,296,289	26,157
TEXTILES	22	7	32	278,655	8,707
APPAREL	23	40	512	7,775,994	15,187
LUMBER	24	523	7,087	208,521,827	29,423
FURNITURE	25	39	491	10,057,864	20,484
PAPER	26	5	779	39,262,122	50,400
PRINTING, PUBLISHING	27	243	3,101	67,157,885	21,656
CHEMICALS	28	34	684	23,662,033	34,593
PETROLEUM, COAL	29	11	950	55,145,919	58,048
RUBBER, MISC. PLASTIC	30	30	391	8,236,834	21,066
LEATHER	31	12	88	1,336,395	15,186
STONE, CLAY, GLASS	32	88	1,064	32,155,731	30,221
PRIMARY METAL	33	16	1,048	89,394,457	85,300
FABRICATED METAL	34	66	742	20,038,198	27,005
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	35	104	1,883	51,737,753	27,476
ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	36	28	415	13,800,434	33,254
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	25	565	15,824,249	28,007
INSTRUMENTS	38	32	372	10,103,394	27,159
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	39	98	1,461	35,222,304	24,108
TRANS., COMMUN., UTILITIES		1,802	18,566	559,178,421	30,118
LOCAL-URBAN TRANSPORTATION	41	123	1,561	15,955,884	10,221
TRUCKING, WAREHOUSE	42	814	5,829	156,278,786	26,810
WATER TRANSPORTATION	44	15	46	594,450	12,922
AIR TRANSPORTATION	45	130	2,331	63,818,331	27,378
PIPELINES (EXCEPT NATURAL GAS)	46	18	117	6,377,607	54,509
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	47	182	1,039	22,179,964	21,347
COMMUNICATIONS	48	281	3,912	123,480,202	31,564
ELECTRICAL-GAS-SANITARY SERVICES	49	239	3,729	170,493,197	45,720

SOURCE: Covered Employment (ES-202) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.
*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available July 1999.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN MONTANA BY STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1998

(Preliminary)*

STATEWIDE	SIC CODE	ESTAB-LISH-MENTS	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL WAGES PAID ($)	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE ($)
WHOLESALE TRADE		2,446	18,773	525,986,115	28,018
DURABLE GOODS	50	1,335	9,987	296,678,109	29,706
NONDURABLE	51	1,111	8,785	229,308,006	26,102
RETAIL TRADE		7,504	81,427	1,093,555,328	13,430
BUILDING MATERIALS, GARDEN	52	490	4,482	92,190,597	20,569
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	53	160	8,664	123,505,262	14,254
FOOD STORES	54	672	11,178	168,466,760	15,071
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	55	1,025	11,868	233,636,201	19,686
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	56	393	2,282	24,705,968	10,826
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	57	575	3,449	66,749,561	19,353
EATING & DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS	58	2,617	30,990	266,367,901	8,595
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	1,572	8,512	117,933,078	13,854
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE		2,719	16,907	489,726,164	28,966
BANKING	60	362	6,392	172,776,075	27,030
CREDIT AGENCIES	61	176	929	32,401,956	34,878
SECURITY-COMMODITY BROKERS, SERVICES	62	173	873	59,746,900	68,441
INSURANCE CARRIERS	63	238	2,088	68,579,770	32,844
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	64	572	2,225	61,942,838	27,839
REAL ESTATE	65	1,107	3,594	63,316,286	17,617
HOLDING & INVESTMENTS	67	91	804	30,960,539	38,505
SERVICES		11,791	105,263	2,119,061,327	20,131
HOTELS & LODGING	70	676	9,313	104,253,264	11,194
PERSONAL SERVICE	72	590	2,745	37,539,755	13,675
BUSINESS SERVICE	73	1,553	12,807	202,411,261	15,804
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES	75	823	4,034	75,786,416	18,786
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICE	76	416	1,349	28,838,011	21,377
MOTION PICTURES	78	211	1,650	19,622,585	11,892
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	79	883	7,218	77,080,784	10,678
HEALTH SERVICES	80	1,783	32,625	893,356,929	27,382
LEGAL SERVICES	81	641	2,457	88,499,559	36,019
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	203	3,229	59,026,682	18,280
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	1,034	11,239	154,336,936	13,732
MUSEUMS, ZOOS, ETC.	84	53	229	2,678,567	11,696
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	947	8,485	127,593,161	15,037
ENGINEERING, ACCOUNTING, MGMT. SERV.	87	1,511	7,151	236,929,791	33,132
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	88	398	574	6,456,252	11,247
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	89	69	150	4,651,374	31,009
NONCLASSIFIABLE	99	102	241	6,363,073	26,402
GOVERNMENT		2,237	70,513	1,878,077,972	26,634
STATE		499	19,188	519,080,012	27,052
LOCAL		906	38,676	872,321,581	22,554
FEDERAL		832	12,648	486,676,379	38,478

SOURCE: Covered Employment (ES-202) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.
*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available July 1999.

MONTANA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE

Unemployment Insurance

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE
1970	$118.36
1971	$124.64
1972	$129.91
1973	$136.68
1974	$146.84
1975	$163.67
1976	$173.82
1977	$187.68
1978	$198.32
1979	$219.12
1980	$241.32
1981	$262.62
1982	$277.22
1983	$286.32
1984	$292.55
1985	$298.58
1986	$301.69
1987	$308.37
1988	$317.52
1989	$323.20
1990	$335.52
1991	$349.07
1992	$362.28
1993	$372.64
1994	$380.32
1995	$384.14
1996	$395.66
1997	$410.63
1998	$424.88

The average annual wage is calculated by dividing total wages paid by all covered employers as reported on Unemployment Insurance Contribution reports by the average monthly number of individuals employed as reported on such contribution reports. The average annual wage divided by 52, rounded to the nearest cent, is the average weekly wage.

Data for 1972 forward includes private nonprofit employment (reimbursable); 1975 forward also includes state and local government employment.

This average weekly wage is produced by state statute to determine the maximum and minimum benefit amounts for unemployment insurance benefits. It is also used to determine the maximum benefit amount for workers' compensation benefits.

Computed and published by the Office of Research & Analysis, Montana Department of Labor & Industry; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624; (406) 444-2430.

SOURCE: Covered employment (ES-202) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

Section V

Tables – By County

1998 COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MONTANA

COUNTY	JULY 1, 1998	APRIL 1,1990 (CENSUS)	APRIL 1, 1980 (CENSUS)	APRIL 1, 1970 (CENSUS)	1998/1990 CHANGE
MONTANA	**880,453**	**799,065**	**786,690**	**694,409**	**81,388**
BEAVERHEAD	8,867	8,424	8,186	8,187	443
BIG HORN	12,631	11,337	11,096	10,057	1,294
BLAINE	7,148	6,728	6,999	6,727	420
BROADWATER	4,132	3,318	3,267	2,526	814
CARBON	9,444	8,080	8,099	7,080	1,364
CARTER	1,537	1,503	1,799	1,956	34
CASCADE	78,983	77,691	80,696	81,804	1,292
CHOUTEAU	5,187	5,452	6,092	6,473	(265)
CUSTER	12,035	11,697	13,109	12,174	338
DANIELS	2,001	2,266	2,835	3,083	(265)
DAWSON	8,849	9,505	11,805	11,269	(656)
DEER LODGE	9,999	10,356	12,518	15,652	(357)
FALLON	2,941	3,103	3,763	4,050	(162)
FERGUS	12,271	12,083	13,076	12,611	188
FLATHEAD	71,831	59,218	51,966	39,460	12,613
GALLATIN	62,545	50,463	42,865	32,505	12,082
GARFIELD	1,393	1,589	1,656	1,796	(196)
GLACIER	12,540	12,121	10,628	10,783	419
GOLDEN VALLEY	1,041	912	1,026	931	129
GRANITE	2,667	2,548	2,700	2,737	119
HILL	17,373	17,654	17,985	17,358	(281)
JEFFERSON	10,087	7,939	7,029	5,238	2,148
JUDITH BASIN	2,294	2,282	2,646	2,667	12
LAKE	25,648	21,041	19,056	14,445	4,607
LEWIS & CLARK	53,655	47,495	43,039	33,281	6,160
LIBERTY	2,323	2,295	2,329	2,359	28
LINCOLN	18,696	17,481	17,752	18,063	1,215
MCCONE	1,964	2,276	2,702	2,875	(312)
MADISON	6,875	5,989	5,448	5,014	886
MEAGHER	1,797	1,819	2,154	2,122	(22)
MINERAL	3,748	3,315	3,675	2,958	433
MISSOULA	88,989	78,687	76,016	58,263	10,302
MUSSELSHELL	4,605	4,106	4,428	3,734	499
PARK	15,829	14,484	12,869	11,197	1,345
PETROLEUM	499	519	655	675	(20)
PHILLIPS	4,821	5,163	5,367	5,386	(342)
PONDERA	6,402	6,433	6,731	6,611	(31)
POWDER RIVER	1,826	2,090	2,520	2,862	(264)
POWELL	7,000	6,620	6,958	6,660	380
PRAIRIE	1,333	1,383	1,836	1,752	(50)
RAVALLI	35,156	25,010	22,493	14,409	10,146
RICHLAND	10,105	10,716	12,243	9,837	(611)
ROOSEVELT	10,987	10,999	10,467	10,365	(12)
ROSEBUD	10,050	10,505	9,899	6,032	(455)
SANDERS	10,185	8,669	8,675	7,093	1,516
SHERIDAN	4,269	4,732	5,414	5,779	(463)
SILVER BOW	34,560	33,941	38,092	41,981	619
STILLWATER	8,069	6,536	5,598	4,632	1,533
SWEET GRASS	3,407	3,154	3,216	2,980	253
TETON	6,333	6,271	6,491	6,116	62
TOOLE	4,727	5,046	5,559	5,839	(319)
TREASURE	870	874	981	1,069	(4)
VALLEY	8,195	8,239	10,250	11,471	(44)
WHEATLAND	2,373	2,246	2,359	2,529	127
WIBAUX	1,148	1,191	1,476	1,465	(43)
YELLOWSTONE	126,158	113,419	108,035	87,367	12,739
YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK	55	52	66	64	3

SOURCE: U S Bureau of the Census

MONTANA INCOME

	Per Capita Personal Income (In Dollars)			Total Personal Income (In Thousands)			
	1997	1996	1995		1997	1996	1995
Montana	$19,660	$18,872	$18,286	Montana	$17,275,913	$16,545,515	$15,881,282
Beaverhead	18,355	17,006	17,048	Beaverhead	164,831	155,482	152,786
Big Horn	12,041	11,485	11,692	Big Horn	151,880	142,002	142,292
Blaine	13,230	12,915	12,842	Blaine	94,611	91,655	90,418
Broadwater	17,713	16,211	15,600	Broadwater	72,270	64,861	60,405
Carbon	17,478	17,015	16,295	Carbon	165,218	156,927	146,343
Carter	13,724	12,191	12,787	Carter	20,805	18,140	18,912
Cascade	21,630	20,538	19,824	Cascade	1,709,602	1,658,721	1,601,760
Chouteau	24,410	22,505	22,424	Chouteau	127,955	121,031	120,977
Custer	19,597	18,584	18,485	Custer	236,984	226,247	224,261
Daniels	22,532	22,789	21,976	Daniels	46,325	48,016	46,809
Dawson	18,325	18,315	17,558	Dawson	165,055	166,315	158,794
Deer Lodge	15,890	15,136	14,832	Deer Lodge	158,961	152,103	151,232
Fallon	18,200	15,854	14,829	Fallon	54,455	47,150	43,999
Fergus	17,921	16,942	16,066	Fergus	223,587	214,170	203,283
Flathead	20,067	19,581	18,806	Flathead	1,438,767	1,389,921	1,306,189
Gallatin	21,556	20,725	19,564	Gallatin	1,319,130	1,246,755	1,159,635
Garfield	13,777	12,619	12,267	Garfield	19,797	17,906	17,223
Glacier	14,243	13,111	12,528	Glacier	179,847	165,730	156,838
Golden Valley	12,751	12,095	12,930	Golden Valley	13,236	12,035	12,658
Granite	16,608	15,582	15,279	Granite	43,946	40,777	39,801
Hill	19,236	19,244	18,460	Hill	336,446	338,784	325,392
Jefferson	20,903	20,230	19,836	Jefferson	205,312	195,218	184,175
Judith Basin	19,157	15,818	17,534	Judith Basin	44,387	36,240	39,627
Lake	16,555	16,015	15,293	Lake	420,660	399,741	373,214
Lewis and Clark	21,635	21,078	20,348	Lewis and Clark	1,153,577	1,123,256	1,072,138
Liberty	18,585	19,014	20,469	Liberty	43,377	44,378	46,568
Lincoln	14,190	13,750	13,497	Lincoln	265,704	258,075	252,213
McCone	15,729	15,629	13,382	McCone	31,772	32,196	28,237
Madison	14,983	14,477	14,147	Madison	103,051	97,852	95,028
Meagher	18,213	15,639	15,582	Meagher	32,729	27,994	28,204
Mineral	13,260	12,946	12,919	Mineral	49,406	48,197	46,625
Missoula	21,496	20,735	19,850	Missoula	1,910,085	1,830,598	1,734,004
Musselshell	14,116	13,317	13,555	Musselshell	64,919	62,272	60,915
Park	17,637	17,449	16,761	Park	284,095	281,265	267,390
Petroleum	12,136	9,090	10,025	Petroleum	6,323	4,772	5,213
Phillips	15,171	14,146	14,165	Phillips	74,776	70,800	72,027
Pondera	21,354	19,318	18,653	Pondera	137,689	121,994	116,896
Powder River	14,694	13,109	13,760	Powder River	27,918	25,432	27,010
Powell	15,375	14,316	13,947	Powell	107,792	100,756	97,408
Prairie	16,244	16,192	14,684	Prairie	21,621	21,762	20,161
Ravalli	16,584	16,173	15,903	Ravalli	572,612	543,072	513,136
Richland	17,729	17,170	16,089	Richland	180,413	175,634	166,052
Roosevelt	13,840	14,006	13,214	Roosevelt	153,925	154,748	146,822
Rosebud	17,643	16,316	17,040	Rosebud	179,551	171,744	183,077
Sanders	14,471	13,968	13,603	Sanders	148,125	141,917	137,026
Sheridan	18,395	18,741	18,908	Sheridan	79,135	81,915	83,402
Silver Bow	20,571	18,951	18,865	Silver Bow	707,426	654,393	652,207
Stillwater	17,860	17,338	16,690	Stillwater	140,448	131,962	124,274
Sweet Grass	17,569	16,355	17,015	Sweet Grass	59,613	55,869	57,356
Teton	22,019	18,729	18,156	Teton	139,314	118,795	116,505
Toole	22,636	22,104	21,249	Toole	109,060	107,582	106,120
Treasure	17,266	16,234	16,317	Treasure	14,555	13,831	13,837
Valley	18,899	18,876	17,826	Valley	157,199	156,917	148,968
Wheatland	17,639	15,175	15,709	Wheatland	41,433	36,617	38,062
Wibaux	12,074	11,938	11,909	Wibaux	13,668	13,574	13,672
Yellowstone	22,647	21,737	21,162	Yellowstone	2,850,535	2,729,419	2,633,706

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Unemployment Insurance

1998 ANNUAL AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

(Preliminary)*

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGRI FOREST	MINING	CONST	MANUF	T.C.U.	WHSL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	F.I.R.E.	SERVICE	GOV'T
STATEWIDE	364,707	4,716	5,161	18,851	24,284	18,566	18,773	81,427	16,907	105,263	70,513
BEAVERHEAD	3,345	260	121	150	89	99	127	674	222	766	832
BIG HORN	4,070	61	519	113	53	58	77	534	152	1,310	1,191
BLAINE	1,528	44	5	32	20	14	95	248	86	308	671
BROADWATER	1,166	30	81	63	344	27	42	181	34	151	209
CARBON	2,332	54	27	118	91	69	69	585	90	698	528
CARTER	268	7	-	2	8	13	-	26	16	52	138
CASCADE	32,222	332	-	1,535	1,323	1,342	1,818	8,276	2,196	10,172	5,172
CHOUTEAU	1,202	43	-	18	27	14	94	208	67	216	509
CUSTER	4,854	104	-	173	173	230	172	1,297	250	1,293	1,159
DANIELS	752	13	-	9	9	130	121	92	40	133	199
DAWSON	3,400	6	92	56	61	271	160	763	125	982	878
DEER LODGE	3,016	14	-	116	103	51	29	580	85	1,056	964
FALLON	1,103	-	135	45	18	123	55	188	43	205	283
FERGUS	4,000	36	19	174	255	140	232	807	139	1,143	1,048
FLATHEAD	29,447	370	84	1,736	4,154	1,128	929	7,067	1,360	8,504	4,111
GALLATIN	31,219	455	76	2,355	2,552	1,128	1,569	7,845	1,104	7,959	6,168
GARFIELD	277	13	-	-	-	12	-	53	-	34	132
GLACIER	4,006	24	119	61	44	150	85	643	145	1,508	1,222
GOLDEN VALLEY	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	85
GRANITE	754	5	24	34	124	10	18	154	-	82	276
HILL	6,035	66	51	197	82	250	263	1,440	261	2,046	1,374
JEFFERSON	2,147	26	410	105	122	66	38	264	38	237	839
JUDITH BASIN	409	42	-	11	6	-	16	62	29	29	204
LAKE	7,864	109	25	368	1,059	216	95	1,599	286	2,837	1,265
LEWIS & CLARK	27,359	285	27	1,232	1,023	1,134	776	5,009	1,819	7,667	8,382
LIBERTY	614	38	-	57	20	7	22	96	19	112	241
LINCOLN	5,277	86	15	182	1,010	154	65	1,011	183	1,113	1,454
MCCONE	528	5	-	17	-	83	62	82	22	79	170
MADISON	1,767	110	7	167	84	93	11	404	96	306	486
MEAGHER	556	61	-	19	15	7	-	104	-	165	158
MINERAL	1,063	-	-	20	122	34	-	358	13	195	317
MISSOULA	45,159	269	35	2,153	3,308	2,722	2,172	10,802	2,088	13,880	7,718
MUSSELSHELL	966	29	46	60	47	36	30	218	36	210	248
PARK	5,385	108	25	294	513	154	109	1,366	195	1,876	741
PETROLEUM	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	62
PHILLIPS	1,384	42	47	34	44	70	85	253	54	330	421
PONDERA	1,886	17	17	214	74	51	122	386	112	413	476
POWDER RIVER	449	6	10	4	6	19	10	103	16	43	229
POWELL	2,156	55	-	30	271	60	12	304	49	311	1,028
PRAIRIE	278	-	-	4	-	-	-	35	14	15	178
RAVALLI	8,603	245	-	525	1,097	380	323	1,932	429	1,961	1,705
RICHLAND	3,925	58	268	200	408	205	188	929	105	882	678
ROOSEVELT	3,524	48	26	100	143	75	81	589	140	1,304	1,015
ROSEBUD	3,911	40	502	33	102	534	6	478	110	1,338	764
SANDERS	2,557	107	-	87	378	133	52	412	86	599	669
SHERIDAN	1,366	-	45	31	31	47	62	349	55	373	366
SILVER BOW	14,605	75	449	725	666	1,202	549	3,540	524	4,652	2,219
STILLWATER	2,475	40	796	73	365	32	41	367	33	313	412
SWEET GRASS	988	51	-	92	64	11	39	284	26	113	305
TETON	1,631	68	-	40	39	224	191	227	89	268	481
TOOLE	1,800	18	105	49	30	237	109	326	77	222	623
TREASURE	199	35	-	4	-	19	-	32	-	9	82
VALLEY	2,703	44	27	91	71	84	141	609	167	755	710
WHEATLAND	617	78	-	-	21	10	-	140	25	138	193
WIBAUX	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	7	78	95
YELLOWSTONE	62,565	456	275	3,675	3,388	3,799	5,699	14,462	3,211	19,229	8,360
MULTI-COUNTY	12,489	80	498	1,131	176	1,350	1,646	2,541	250	4,557	46

- indicates disclosure suppression

SOURCE Covered employment (ES-202) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

*Final data reflecting minor changes will be available July 1999.

UI
Unemployment Insurance

1997 ANNUAL AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	TOTAL	AGRI FOREST	MINING	CONST	MANUF	T.C.U.	WHSL TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	F.I.R.E.	SERVICE	GOV'T
STATEWIDE	354,444	4,397	5,364	17,799	24,112	17,909	18,262	80,288	16,107	100,426	69,607
BEAVERHEAD	3,351	289	131	147	92	97	124	649	213	738	866
BIG HORN	3,992	57	526	116	61	83	73	539	84	1,291	1,160
BLAINE	1,512	43	4	36	31	21	96	259	82	276	659
BROADWATER	1,172	30	-	70	323	24	48	198	32	171	203
CARBON	2,282	42	31	138	102	71	66	552	92	671	512
CARTER	260	7	-	-	8	12	-	27	17	53	129
CASCADE	31,608	331	39	1,472	1,289	1,306	1,815	8,310	2,092	9,804	5,143
CHOUTEAU	1,210	45	-	22	31	22	89	215	69	193	519
CUSTER	4,727	98	-	172	183	208	220	1,119	240	1,281	1,202
DANIELS	760	14	-	11	10	130	114	99	46	130	199
DAWSON	3,279	8	65	66	57	303	179	742	126	867	861
DEER LODGE	2,859	-	16	98	103	48	28	555	87	921	990
FALLON	1,122	-	160	45	19	134	59	186	44	194	274
FERGUS	3,986	48	22	165	279	141	205	800	146	1,132	1,041
FLATHEAD	28,818	324	76	1,570	4,202	1,102	851	7,120	1,238	8,246	4,082
GALLATIN	29,635	388	79	2,098	2,492	1,089	1,400	7,587	1,049	7,387	6,045
GARFIELD	279	13	-	-	-	11	-	57	-	37	128
GLACIER	4,199	26	168	53	48	146	72	670	144	1,702	1,167
GOLDEN VALLEY	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	85
GRANITE	722	5	23	22	126	10	18	148	-	81	270
HILL	5,951	65	48	194	88	250	278	1,493	243	1,937	1,351
JEFFERSON	2,187	32	493	106	115	46	45	278	38	198	831
JUDITH BASIN	389	37	-	11	-	-	18	56	20	27	207
LAKE	7,372	93	28	368	870	209	97	1,571	272	2,590	1,270
LEWIS & CLARK	27,226	267	51	1,169	1,016	962	765	4,925	1,758	7,901	8,404
LIBERTY	562	37	-	46	21	7	25	86	13	43	280
LINCOLN	5,165	75	17	165	1,021	152	62	1,023	146	1,042	1,457
MCCONE	527	4	-	20	-	81	59	81	22	94	159
MADISON	1,698	103	21	157	71	92	7	382	91	287	482
MEAGHER	547	60	-	17	16	7	-	103	-	174	143
MINERAL	1,074	-	-	15	142	31	-	337	14	210	320
MISSOULA	43,716	262	35	2,033	3,339	2,644	2,187	10,697	1,970	12,849	7,687
MUSSELSHELL	1,019	36	77	65	38	31	30	239	36	209	253
PARK	5,272	107	36	301	504	152	153	1,359	220	1,695	740
PETROLEUM	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	62
PHILLIPS	1,409	35	82	35	41	73	86	238	53	348	414
PONDERA	1,832	16	18	215	68	48	132	373	125	380	453
POWDER RIVER	465	6	15	2	4	24	8	104	16	42	240
POWELL	2,069	38	-	20	261	56	12	312	47	297	983
PRAIRIE	286	-	-	5	-	-	9	36	14	16	173
RAVALLI	8,273	209	-	499	1,050	355	314	1,860	401	1,931	1,648
RICHLAND	3,850	30	282	208	391	213	208	904	116	827	666
ROOSEVELT	3,261	44	23	26	101	72	78	543	143	1,215	1,012
ROSEBUD	3,787	36	485	34	122	534	13	459	109	1,248	741
SANDERS	2,542	97	-	112	369	122	47	413	79	586	683
SHERIDAN	1,325	9	50	31	32	52	61	338	57	348	343
SILVER BOW	14,688	70	518	943	555	1,314	544	3,601	473	4,409	2,255
STILLWATER	2,316	40	647	71	351	29	27	395	32	316	403
SWEET GRASS	980	51	-	96	74	11	34	290	26	105	288
TETON	1,573	67	-	31	36	214	181	251	89	237	463
TOOLE	1,803	19	117	51	31	240	114	319	78	206	622
TREASURE	190	29	-	4	-	16	13	32	-	10	79
VALLEY	2,663	32	27	88	76	92	141	625	161	720	698
WHEATLAND	698	73	-	2	95	10	-	151	23	150	186
WIBAUX	237	-	-	4	-	-	-	37	3	77	97
YELLOWSTONE	59,492	434	291	3,315	3,520	3,506	5,545	14,404	3,138	17,442	7,879
MULTI-COUNTY	11,984	66	495	1,008	178	1,238	1,461	2,094	204	5,048	76

- indicates disclosure suppression

SOURCE: Covered employment (ES-202) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA COUNTIES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

COUNTY	1998 RANK	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993
U.S.		*4.5%*	*4.9%*	*5.4%*	*5.6%*	*6.1%*	*6.9%*
MONTANA		5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.9%	5.1%	6.1%
BEAVERHEAD	39	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%	5.4%
BIG HORN	8	9.0%	9.4%	10.0%	12.7%	12.5%	12.7%
BLAINE	5	9.2%	10.2%	9.9%	9.8%	7.1%	8.8%
BROADWATER	24	5.7%	4.0%	5.4%	5.6%	4.0%	4.4%
CARBON	21	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%
CARTER	53	3.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.5%	2.6%
CASCADE	26	5.5%	5.3%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	6.3%
CHOUTEAU	54	3.2%	2.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	2.2%
CUSTER	34	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	3.7%	5.2%
DANIELS	56	2.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%
DAWSON	45	4.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	2.7%	3.7%
DEER LODGE	12	7.5%	6.4%	7.3%	9.2%	7.6%	9.6%
FALLON	50	3.4%	3.3%	2.4%	3.4%	2.9%	4.1%
FERGUS	18	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	6.2%	4.7%	5.7%
FLATHEAD	11	7.9%	7.4%	7.3%	8.1%	6.7%	7.3%
GALLATIN	55	3.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%	4.6%
GARFIELD	49	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	1.7%
GLACIER	1	14.4%	13.8%	13.6%	14.7%	11.7%	11.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	16	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	7.6%	6.1%	4.8%
GRANITE	7	9.0%	7.2%	5.4%	7.6%	5.9%	7.8%
HILL	19	6.1%	5.4%	4.8%	6.1%	5.3%	6.3%
JEFFERSON	33	4.9%	4.4%	5.0%	4.7%	3.6%	4.8%
JUDITH BASIN	43	4.4%	5.0%	4.1%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%
LAKE	13	7.4%	7.1%	7.1%	8.0%	6.8%	7.9%
LEWIS & CLARK	36	4.8%	5.0%	4.5%	5.2%	4.1%	5.1%
LIBERTY	51	3.4%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
LINCOLN	2	13.1%	12.1%	11.7%	14.9%	14.9%	15.7%
MADISON	42	4.4%	4.4%	4.1%	3.1%	2.5%	3.8%
MCCONE	47	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	5.0%	4.6%	3.3%
MEAGHER	29	5.4%	5.6%	4.9%	6.1%	5.2%	6.0%
MINERAL	3	10.8%	9.3%	9.1%	12.8%	9.8%	9.5%
MISSOULA	44	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	5.2%	4.6%	5.8%
MUSSELSHELL	14	7.4%	7.8%	8.1%	8.6%	6.4%	6.1%
PARK	27	5.5%	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%
PETROLEUM	25	5.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	3.8%	5.9%
PHILLIPS	9	8.6%	6.8%	8.5%	6.2%	3.2%	3.9%
PONDERA	31	5.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	3.4%	3.4%
POWDER RIVER	52	3.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%
POWELL	28	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	7.9%	7.5%	9.1%
PRAIRIE	22	5.8%	5.6%	4.7%	4.6%	3.6%	4.1%
RAVALLI	15	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	5.8%	8.7%
RICHLAND	20	6.1%	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	7.2%
ROOSEVELT	6	9.1%	9.0%	10.1%	10.5%	9.2%	9.1%
ROSEBUD	10	8.4%	8.7%	11.8%	9.2%	7.0%	7.8%
SANDERS	4	10.6%	10.7%	12.5%	14.2%	11.3%	12.5%
SHERIDAN	37	4.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	1.6%	1.8%
SILVER BOW	23	5.8%	5.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	6.9%
STILLWATER	35	4.8%	5.5%	4.5%	5.0%	4.3%	4.1%
SWEET GRASS	38	4.5%	3.8%	2.9%	3.7%	2.8%	2.8%
TETON	46	3.9%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.4%
TOOLE	48	3.7%	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%	3.7%	3.8%
TREASURE	32	5.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.9%
VALLEY	41	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	3.7%	4.6%
WHEATLAND	17	6.4%	4.5%	4.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.3%
WIBAUX	30	5.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.6%	5.4%	3.8%
YELLOWSTONE	40	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1998

99 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S.	*137,673*	*131,463*	*6,210*	*4.5%*
MONTANA	467,822	441,543	26,279	5.6%
YELLOWSTONE	70,389	67,290	3,099	4.4%
CASCADE	38,557	36,427	2,130	5.5%
MISSOULA	52,465	50,233	2,232	4.3%
BEAVERHEAD	5,197	4,961	236	4.5%
BIG HORN	5,264	4,790	474	9.0%
BLAINE	2,950	2,678	272	9.2%
BROADWATER	2,157	2,034	123	5.7%
CARBON	4,782	4,493	289	6.0%
CARTER	1,009	977	32	3.2%
CHOUTEAU	2,848	2,758	90	3.2%
CUSTER	6,250	5,944	306	4.9%
DANIELS	1,331	1,294	37	2.8%
DAWSON	4,991	4,784	207	4.1%
DEER LODGE	3,954	3,659	295	7.5%
FALLON	1,748	1,688	60	3.4%
FERGUS	6,414	6,002	412	6.4%
FLATHEAD	38,453	35,406	3,047	7.9%
GALLATIN	40,836	39,560	1,276	3.1%
GARFIELD	969	933	36	3.7%
GLACIER	5,694	4,876	818	14.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	529	494	35	6.6%
GRANITE	1,220	1,110	110	9.0%
HILL	9,288	8,718	570	6.1%
JEFFERSON	5,033	4,787	246	4.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,156	1,105	51	4.4%
LAKE	11,348	10,509	839	7.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,360	27,001	1,359	4.8%
LIBERTY	1,158	1,119	39	3.4%
LINCOLN	7,485	6,506	979	13.1%
MCCONE	1,255	1,207	48	3.8%
MADISON	3,789	3,624	165	4.4%
MEAGHER	1,006	952	54	5.4%
MINERAL	1,727	1,540	187	10.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,998	1,851	147	7.4%
PARK	10,651	10,064	587	5.5%
PETROLEUM	324	306	18	5.6%
PHILLIPS	2,515	2,299	216	8.6%
PONDERA	3,375	3,198	177	5.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,307	1,262	45	3.4%
POWELL	2,536	2,399	137	5.4%
PRAIRIE	684	644	40	5.8%
RAVALLI	17,134	15,914	1,220	7.1%
RICHLAND	5,711	5,360	351	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,146	3,767	379	9.1%
ROSEBUD	4,343	3,980	363	8.4%
SANDERS	4,106	3,669	437	10.6%
SHERIDAN	2,170	2,069	101	4.7%
SILVER BOW	18,075	17,022	1,053	5.8%
STILLWATER	4,217	4,014	203	4.8%
SWEET GRASS	1,796	1,716	80	4.5%
TETON	3,289	3,162	127	3.9%
TOOLE	2,892	2,786	106	3.7%
TREASURE	477	452	25	5.2%
VALLEY	4,490	4,293	197	4.4%
WHEATLAND	1,377	1,289	88	6.4%
WIBAUX	602	570	32	5.3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,393	31,788	1,605	4.8%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1997

99 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S.	*136,297*	*129,558*	*6,739*	*4.9%*
MONTANA	455,286	430,897	24,389	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	68,640	65,529	3,111	4.5%
CASCADE	37,842	35,836	2,006	5.3%
MISSOULA	51,375	49,182	2,193	4.3%
BEAVERHEAD	5,051	4,844	207	4.1%
BIG HORN	5,144	4,661	483	9.4%
BLAINE	2,853	2,562	291	10.2%
BROADWATER	2,068	1,986	82	4.0%
CARBON	4,628	4,359	269	5.8%
CARTER	922	902	20	2.2%
CHOUTEAU	2,700	2,636	64	2.4%
CUSTER	5,990	5,714	276	4.6%
DANIELS	1,272	1,249	23	1.8%
DAWSON	4,790	4,636	154	3.2%
DEER LODGE	3,777	3,535	242	6.4%
FALLON	1,680	1,624	56	3.3%
FERGUS	6,222	5,853	369	5.9%
FLATHEAD	37,595	34,814	2,781	7.4%
GALLATIN	39,338	38,170	1,168	3.0%
GARFIELD	905	872	33	3.6%
GLACIER	5,673	4,891	782	13.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	486	455	31	6.4%
GRANITE	1,149	1,066	83	7.2%
HILL	9,022	8,535	487	5.4%
JEFFERSON	4,951	4,732	219	4.4%
JUDITH BASIN	1,087	1,033	54	5.0%
LAKE	10,969	10,194	775	7.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,092	26,690	1,402	5.0%
LIBERTY	1,063	1,036	27	2.5%
LINCOLN	7,256	6,380	876	12.1%
MCCONE	1,176	1,135	41	3.5%
MADISON	3,650	3,488	162	4.4%
MEAGHER	961	907	54	5.6%
MINERAL	1,681	1,525	156	9.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,940	1,788	152	7.8%
PARK	10,462	9,927	535	5.1%
PETROLEUM	300	286	14	4.7%
PHILLIPS	2,386	2,223	163	6.8%
PONDERA	3,176	3,048	128	4.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,236	1,213	23	1.9%
POWELL	2,455	2,319	136	5.5%
PRAIRIE	661	624	37	5.6%
RAVALLI	16,525	15,472	1,053	6.4%
RICHLAND	5,511	5,224	287	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	4,012	3,652	360	9.0%
ROSEBUD	4,645	4,243	402	8.7%
SANDERS	4,085	3,649	436	10.7%
SHERIDAN	2,043	1,985	58	2.8%
SILVER BOW	17,430	16,554	876	5.0%
STILLWATER	4,066	3,844	222	5.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,721	1,656	65	3.8%
TETON	3,090	2,999	91	2.9%
TOOLE	2,797	2,703	94	3.4%
TREASURE	436	419	17	3.9%
VALLEY	4,373	4,194	179	4.1%
WHEATLAND	1,358	1,297	61	4.5%
WIBAUX	567	546	21	3.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,043	31,422	1,621	4.9%

SOURCE. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1996

99 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S.	*133,943*	*126,707*	*7,236*	*5.4%*
MONTANA	445,910	422,434	23,476	5.3%
YELLOWSTONE	67,239	64,247	2,992	4.4%
CASCADE	36,974	35,221	1,753	4.7%
MISSOULA	49,875	47,871	2,004	4.0%
BEAVERHEAD	4,965	4,762	203	4.1%
BIG HORN	5,045	4,540	505	10.0%
BLAINE	2,890	2,604	286	9.9%
BROADWATER	1,921	1,818	103	5.4%
CARBON	4,479	4,226	253	5.6%
CARTER	950	936	14	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,742	2,670	72	2.6%
CUSTER	5,972	5,693	279	4.7%
DANIELS	1,270	1,241	29	2.3%
DAWSON	4,739	4,589	150	3.2%
DEER LODGE	3,758	3,482	276	7.3%
FALLON	1,635	1,596	39	2.4%
FERGUS	6,126	5,780	346	5.6%
FLATHEAD	36,646	33,953	2,693	7.3%
GALLATIN	37,849	36,886	963	2.5%
GARFIELD	931	905	26	2.8%
GLACIER	5,637	4,870	767	13.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	500	470	30	6.0%
GRANITE	1,128	1,067	61	5.4%
HILL	8,987	8,556	431	4.8%
JEFFERSON	4,802	4,564	238	5.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,103	1,058	45	4.1%
LAKE	10,673	9,918	755	7.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,575	26,323	1,252	4.5%
LIBERTY	1,096	1,074	22	2.0%
LINCOLN	7,136	6,303	833	11.7%
MCCONE	1,195	1,154	41	3.4%
MADISON	3,600	3,454	146	4.1%
MEAGHER	959	912	47	4.9%
MINERAL	1,629	1,481	148	9.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,932	1,776	156	8.1%
PARK	10,398	9,902	496	4.8%
PETROLEUM	310	297	13	4.2%
PHILLIPS	2,452	2,243	209	8.5%
PONDERA	3,152	3,014	138	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,253	1,233	20	1.6%
POWELL	2,420	2,291	129	5.3%
PRAIRIE	674	642	32	4.7%
RAVALLI	15,973	15,007	966	6.0%
RICHLAND	5,395	5,092	303	5.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,031	3,625	406	10.1%
ROSEBUD	4,548	4,012	536	11.8%
SANDERS	4,057	3,549	508	12.5%
SHERIDAN	2,043	1,993	50	2.4%
SILVER BOW	16,936	15,949	987	5.8%
STILLWATER	3,938	3,760	178	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,699	1,650	49	2.9%
TETON	3,125	3,020	105	3.4%
TOOLE	2,806	2,700	106	3.8%
TREASURE	442	426	16	3.6%
VALLEY	4,375	4,185	190	4.3%
WHEATLAND	1,353	1,295	58	4.3%
WIBAUX	568	546	22	3.9%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,376	30,887	1,489	4.6%

SOURCE: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Annual Average 1995

99 BM

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S.	*132,304*	*124,900*	*7,404*	*5.6%*
MONTANA	437,098	411,306	25,792	5.9%
YELLOWSTONE	66,830	63,611	3,219	4.8%
CASCADE	36,861	34,850	2,011	5.5%
MISSOULA	47,980	45,498	2,482	5.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4,915	4,706	209	4.3%
BIG HORN	4,912	4,288	624	12.7%
BLAINE	2,829	2,553	276	9.8%
BROADWATER	1,868	1,763	105	5.6%
CARBON	4,254	3,997	257	6.0%
CARTER	877	861	16	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,628	2,538	90	3.4%
CUSTER	5,922	5,649	273	4.6%
DANIELS	1,206	1,172	34	2.8%
DAWSON	4,752	4,572	180	3.8%
DEER LODGE	3,888	3,532	356	9.2%
FALLON	1,531	1,479	52	3.4%
FERGUS	5,887	5,521	366	6.2%
FLATHEAD	35,837	32,919	2,918	8.1%
GALLATIN	36,091	35,121	970	2.7%
GARFIELD	882	853	29	3.3%
GLACIER	5,601	4,776	825	14.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	484	447	37	7.6%
GRANITE	1,097	1,014	83	7.6%
HILL	8,952	8,408	544	6.1%
JEFFERSON	4,619	4,403	216	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,055	1,007	48	4.5%
LAKE	10,295	9,469	826	8.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,536	26,112	1,424	5.2%
LIBERTY	1,096	1,068	28	2.6%
LINCOLN	7,398	6,296	1,102	14.9%
MCCONE	1,162	1,126	36	3.1%
MADISON	3,487	3,312	175	5.0%
MEAGHER	944	886	58	6.1%
MINERAL	1,692	1,476	216	12.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,933	1,766	167	8.6%
PARK	10,034	9,567	467	4.7%
PETROLEUM	299	286	13	4.3%
PHILLIPS	2,444	2,293	151	6.2%
PONDERA	3,006	2,874	132	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,147	1,120	27	2.4%
POWELL	2,357	2,170	187	7.9%
PRAIRIE	649	619	30	4.6%
RAVALLI	15,112	14,160	952	6.3%
RICHLAND	5,397	5,086	311	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,114	3,680	434	10.5%
ROSEBUD	4,698	4,265	433	9.2%
SANDERS	4,097	3,516	581	14.2%
SHERIDAN	2,068	2,007	61	2.9%
SILVER BOW	16,740	15,769	971	5.8%
STILLWATER	3,715	3,531	184	5.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,663	1,602	61	3.7%
TETON	2,995	2,893	102	3.4%
TOOLE	2,781	2,631	150	5.4%
TREASURE	427	412	15	3.5%
VALLEY	4,205	4,018	187	4.4%
WHEATLAND	1,288	1,222	66	5.1%
WIBAUX	564	538	26	4.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,155	30,515	1,640	5.1%

SOURCE Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data. See "Glossary of Terms and Data Sources" elsewhere in this publication.

MONTANA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY - 1990

1990 Census EEO Data County	Total Civilian Labor Force	Total Male Civilian Labor Force	Total Female Civilian Labor Force	Total White Civilian Labor Force	Total Black Civilian Labor Force	Total American Indian Civ. Labor Force	Total Asian, Pacific Islander Civilian Labor Force	Total Other Race Civilian Labor Force	Total Hispanic Civilian Labor Force
STATEWIDE:	376,940	206,528	170,412	355,631	615	17,184	1,893	1,617	4,580
BOS SDA:	316,412	173,625	142,787	296,616	605	16,186	1,577	1,428	3,901
CEP SDA:	60,528	32,903	27,625	59,015	10	998	316	189	679
Beaverhead	3,965	2,280	1,685	3,920	0	26	6	13	48
Big Horn	4,569	2,496	2,073	2,469	0	2,038	13	49	145
Blaine	3,014	1,724	1,290	2,122	2	878	2	10	21
Broadwater	1,521	881	640	1,496	0	11	10	4	12
Carbon	3,585	2,054	1,531	3,551	0	26	0	8	22
Carter	837	476	361	829	0	6	0	2	4
Cascade	33,834	17,556	16,278	32,175	260	917	328	154	382
Chouteau	2,458	1,516	942	2,346	16	76	17	3	15
Custer	5,657	3,034	2,623	5,541	0	24	0	92	121
Daniels	1,050	596	454	1,048	0	0	2	0	2
Dawson	4,583	2,619	1,964	4,536	0	38	0	9	26
Deer Lodge	3,976	2,182	1,794	3,880	0	89	7	0	24
Fallon	1,455	870	585	1,449	0	2	0	4	7
Fergus	5,462	3,110	2,352	5,363	0	72	16	11	37
Flathead	27,750	15,275	12,475	27,050	8	482	141	69	280
Gallatin	26,541	14,560	11,981	25,894	32	253	288	74	348
Garfield	817	507	310	815	0	2	0	0	2
Glacier	4,982	2,656	2,326	2,659	2	2,312	9	0	38
Golden Valley	443	254	189	433	0	3	5	2	2
Granite	1,072	629	443	1,060	0	9	3	0	3
Hill	8,152	4,524	3,628	7,207	0	882	18	45	69
Jefferson	3,818	2,077	1,741	3,726	2	73	14	3	34
Judith Basin	1,093	665	428	1,084	0	7	2	0	6
Lake	9,075	4,968	4,107	7,346	6	1,692	12	19	118
Lewis & Clark	24,365	12,582	11,783	23,650	0	486	167	62	227
Liberty	885	555	330	875	0	10	0	0	0
Lincoln	7,749	4,503	3,246	7,534	0	148	44	23	84
McCone	1,102	683	419	1,085	2	15	0	0	0
Madison	2,921	1,706	1,215	2,879	0	35	7	0	32
Meagher	897	520	377	883	0	8	2	4	17
Mineral	1,507	847	660	1,468	0	27	12	0	20
Missoula	40,011	21,511	18,500	38,743	92	758	284	134	432
Musselshell	1,680	944	736	1,669	0	2	4	5	17
Park	6,835	3,767	3,068	6,700	32	39	29	35	83
Petroleum	282	182	100	279	0	3	0	0	0
Phillips	2,464	1,407	1,057	2,311	1	147	0	5	11
Pondera	2,894	1,663	1,231	2,645	0	232	17	0	0
Powder River	1,085	644	441	1,064	0	11	2	8	16
Powell	2,556	1,505	1,051	2,476	0	75	0	5	26
Prairie	620	359	261	614	0	4	0	2	4
Ravalli	10,763	6,120	4,643	10,502	14	180	40	27	74
Richland	4,947	2,904	2,043	4,836	7	69	7	28	99
Rnosevelt	4,505	2,447	2,058	2,637	2	1,850	9	7	42
Rosebud	4,847	2,847	2,000	3,830	0	981	11	25	81
Sanders	3,382	1,976	1,406	3,123	0	230	17	12	34
Sheridan	1,945	1,115	830	1,909	0	30	4	2	13
Silver Bow	15,437	8,541	6,896	15,045	8	186	100	98	256
Stillwater	3,094	1,738	1,356	3,027	0	46	9	12	36
Sweet Grass	1,428	786	642	1,418	0	8	2	0	0
Teton	2,832	1,666	1,166	2,792	0	40	0	0	16
Toole	2,432	1,383	1,049	2,392	7	27	6	0	4
Treasure	427	264	163	418	0	4	0	5	8
Valley	3,899	2,224	1,675	3,610	0	276	13	0	16
Wheatland	1,020	598	422	1,007	0	10	0	3	8
Wibaux	514	301	213	511	0	2	1	0	2
Yellowstone	57,867	30,718	27,149	55,661	138	1,311	213	544	1,156

SOURCE: 1990 Equal Employment Opportunity file compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, processed by the Montana Department of Commerce's Census and Economic Information Center, and reformatted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis.

Section VI

Glossary

Glossary of Terms and Data Sources

Benchmarking – A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment—while the sample is primarily used to measure the month to month changes in the level. Specific benchmarking information for both the LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistices) and CES (Current Employment Statistics) programs is detailed each year in the first quarter issue of the *Employment and Labor Force Trends* publication published by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis.

Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) Program – The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program provides monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information, and is prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Current Employment Statistics program estimates jobs by place of work (establishment data, or a count of jobs), and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employers) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—referring to production worker earnings before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding taxes, bonds and union dues. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees, and is produced for informational purposes only by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis. Refer to the first quarter issue of *Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends* for a detailed "Reliability of CES Estimates" explanation.

Covered Employment (ES-202) Program – The employment report to the Montana Department of Labor and Industry under Montana's unemployment insurance laws. Normally this would be employers whose annual payroll equals or exceeds $1,000 in a calendar year and who are subject to Montana's unemployment insurance laws. Included are agricultural employers, if they paid $20,000 or more in cash in a quarter, who are subject to Montana's UI laws; and domestic service employers if they paid $1,000 or more in any quarter. Excluded are direct sellers of consumer products; individuals in employment of son, daughter or spouse; railroad employees, real estate or insurance salespeople paid solely by commission; student workers, inmate workers or patient workers; elected officials; clergy; and partners and sole proprietors.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Program – Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program data is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and is the official BLS-approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series estimates employment and unemployment by place of residence (residence data, or a count of people) and is not comparable to the place of work (establishment data, or a count of jobs) CES employment series. LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed. **Civilian labor force** data estimates the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces. **Employed** data estimates the number of people who work at least for 1 day for pay or profit, or as unpaid family workers, for 15 hours or more during a week. Employed data also includes those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work—including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation or labor dispute—whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off. **Unemployed** data estimates the number of people who did not work at all for an entire week; were both able and available to work; and (1) were looking for work, or (2) would have looked for work, except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week). The **unemployment rate** reflects the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

LFA – A Labor Force Area, as determined by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Research and Analysis, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000, and the economically-integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MSA – A Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

Per Capita Personal Income – Annual total personal income of residents divided by resident population as of July 1 of each year.

Personal Income – Income received by persons from all sources—private and government wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments—less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes, and is reported in current dollars, with no adjustment made for price changes.

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series – To facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-12 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust national data series.

Montana Job Service Workforce Center Locations

ANACONDA
307 East Park
Anaconda MT 59711
(406-563-3444)

BILLINGS
2121-B Rosebud Dr.
Billings MT 59102
(406-652-3080

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman MT 59715
(406-582-9200)

BUTTE
2201 White Blvd.
P.O. Box 3528
Butte MT 59702
(406-494-0300)

CUT BANK
1210 E. Main
Cut Bank MT 59427
(406-873-2191)

DILLON
730 N. Montana
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon MT 59725
(406-683-4259)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow MT 59230
(406-228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive MT 59330
(406-365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
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(406-791-5800)

HAMILTON
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Hamilton MT 59840
(406-363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre MT 59501
(406-265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
P.O. Box 201505
Helena MT 59620-1505
(406-447-3200)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell MT 59901
(406-758-6200)

LEWISTOWN
300 1st Ave. N.
Lewistown MT 59457
(406-538-8701)

LIBBY
417 Mineral Ave./Suite 4
Libby MT 59923
(406-293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
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P.O. Box 1199
Livingston MT 59047
(406-222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th St.
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City MT 59301
(406-232-8340)

MISSOULA
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P.O. Box 5027
Missoula MT 59806
(406-728-7060)

POLSON
417-B Main St.
P.O. Box 970
Polson MT 59860
(406-883-5261)

SHELBY
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Shelby MT 59474
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Sidney MT 59270
(406-482-1204)

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608 Main St.
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls MT 59873
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Wolf Point MT 59201
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